BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor.... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 19. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, DEC'R 25, 1862. { NO. 13.

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Professional and Business Cards.

J. J. COX, W. P. KENDALL, J. S. KENDALL.
COX, KENDALL, & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS, No. 11 & 12, North Water St.
Oct. 24th, 1861. 9-tf

ALEXANDER OLDHAM,
DEALER IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

General Notices.

"TO THE RELATIVES OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.
PERSONS having claims against the Confederate States for wages due deceased Soldiers, can have them collected by sending them to us by mail or otherwise, and the money promptly remitted.
There being a Quarter Master stationed at this place, affords me superior facility for collecting such claims.
Address,
P. H. DUNMARK,
County Court Clerk,
Goldsboro', N C "
Dec 18th, 1862 12-3t*

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified as Administrator on the estate of the late Patrick Strellman, at the December Term, 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover county, hereby notifies all persons indebted to his intestate to make payment, and those having claims against said in estate, are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
P. MONTAGUE, Adm'r.
Dec. 18, 1862. 12-2t*

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED having at December Term, 1862, qualified as the Administratrix of Andrew J. Williams, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of her intestate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
ELIZA JANE WILLIAMS,
Administratrix.
Dec. 12th, 1862 54-2t—12-2t*

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, at December Term, 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover county, having duly qualified as the Administrator of Capt. David Williams, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of his intestate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
ROBERT WILLIAMS, Adm'r.
Dec. 13, 1862. 55&12-2t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED having duly qualified at December Term, A. D., 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover County as Administrator of the estate of Mary Jane Freshwater, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate settlement; and notifies all persons having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. JOHN A. SANDERS, Adm'r.
Dec. 18th, 1862. 12-3t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED having duly qualified at September Term, A. D., 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover County, as Administrator of the estate of Thomas J. Freshwater, deceased, hereby requests all persons indebted to make immediate settlement; and notifies all persons having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
JOHN A. SANDERS, Adm'r.
Dec 18 h, 1862. 12-3t*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED, at December Term, 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover county, having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Sarah Smith, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased to make immediate payment and settlement; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
WM. B. PLANNER, Executor.
Dec. 17, 1862. 58-1t&12-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED, at December Term, 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for New Hanover county, having qualified as Administrator on the estate of Flora J. Kelly, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased to make immediate payment and settlement; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. W. D. MAHN, Adm'r.
Dec. 15, 1862. 56-3t—12-2t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED, at December Term, 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for New Hanover county, having qualified as Administrator on the estate of Elizabeth Robinson, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased to make immediate payment and settlement; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. W. D. MAHN, Adm'r.
Dec. 15, 1862 56-3t—12-2t

GENERAL MILITARY HOSPITAL,
WILSON, N. C., Dec. 7th, 1862.
IN OBEDIENCE to orders issued under a recent act of Congress to provide better for sick and wounded soldiers, I wish to employ eight females, active and intelligent, who are adapted to the work of attending to the sick and wounded in the Hospital. Pay per month from thirty to forty dollars, with rations and lodging. Ladies of good character, who, in addition to good wages, are willing to do service to our sick and wounded soldiers, are here offered a suitable field for female patriotism and benevolence. Apply to the undersigned.
S. S. SATCHWELL,
Surgeon in Charge.
Dec. 8th, 1862 50 3t—11-2t

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of Dr. Wm. H. Moore, deceased, at December Term, 1862, of New Hanover County Court, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them in the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
JNO. B. CROOM, Administrator.
Dec. 9th, 1862. 11-3t*

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified as Administrator upon the estate of Samuel Shepard, deceased, will sell at public Auction, at the late residence of said deceased, in the County of New Hanover, on Friday, the 2d day of January, 1863, all the perishable property belonging to said estate, consisting of Corn, Fodder, Pork, Stock Hogs, Cattle, two Mules and one Horse, Wagon, Carts, Buggy, Peanuts, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and many things too tedious to mention. Also, will be hired out for one year, all the Negroes belonging to said estate. Terms made known on day of sale.
JOHN SHEPARD, Adm'r.
Dec. 10, 1862.
Also, all persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Shepard, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate, will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
JOHN SHEPARD, Adm'r.
Dec. 10, 1862. 11 3w*

ATTENTION, FRIENDS OF THE 46TH N. C. TROOPS.
I EXPECT TO LEAVE THOMASVILLE, N. C., for the 46th Regiment on Tuesday morning, December 30th, and will be pleased to receive packages, or boxes of clothing, provisions, &c., for any company or member of the regiment, delivered at Thomasville, Goldsboro', or Weldon, or any points between. Potatoes, cabbages, onions, &c., are especially needed. Mark each box with *name, company and regiment*, care T. L. TROY, and it will be promptly delivered.
T. L. TROY.
Dec. 9, 1862. 11-2t

For Sale and to Let.

LAND FOR SALE.
IN PURSUANCE of a decretal order made at the Fall Term, 1862, of Wayne Court of Equity, I will sell at public auction on the premises, on the 27th day of December, 1862, at 12 M. a tract of land lying in the South Eastern part of Wayne county on the North East River, adjoining the lands of the heirs of Wm. Whitfield, (deceased,) Hezekiah Grimes, L. W. Lewis and others, known as the John T. Bryan place, and containing about seven hunred and fifteen acres.
TERMS OF SALE—Five per cent. cash: bond with approved security for the payment of the balance six months after date, with interest from the day of sale.
W. G. MORISEY, C. M. E.
Goldsboro', N. C., Nov. 27th, 1862. 10 ts

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
AS EXECUTORS OF THE LATE DR. W. A. ARDREY, we will sell on Tuesday, the 6th day of January next, on the premises, in Mecklenburg county, the
PLANTATION
on which the said W. A. Ardrey lived, containing 1200 or 1300 acres of land, about 300 acres of which are in a high state of cultivation, adapted to the culture of cotton, wheat, corn, &c. The Plantation is one of the best in Mecklenburg county, is well watered and is situated 16 miles South of Charlotte, and about 6 miles Southeast of Morrow's Turnout. On the premises is a fine two-story dwelling house and all necessary out buildings in good repair.
At the same time and place,
25 OR 30 NEGROES,
belonging to the estate will be hired at 12 months.
Terms made known on day of sale.
JAS. B ROBINSON, } Executors.
JAS. P ARDREY. }
Dec. 2, 1862. 10-4t

VALUABLE SOUND LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move to his late purchase in S. Carolina, offers for sale his Plantation on Topsail Sound, 12 miles from Wilmington, containing over five hundred acres of the best quality Pea Nutt land. About half of the tract is now under cultivation. Also, a small tract of piney land, lying in front of said place, on the main road leading to Wilmington. These lands are principally on the Sound, convenient for fish and oysters—or for making Salt—and are believed to be as desirably located as any lands on the Sound. There is about one hundred acres of the very best Pea Land, ready to clear, a portion of which has already been deaded, and contains a large quantity of seasoned trees, the very best for boiling Salt—and convenient to the Sound. Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to examine the premises. Terms made easy.
N. F. NIXON.
Dec. 19, 1861. 17-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS—PAINTS.
PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Glosa Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole sale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

GRINDSTONES
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, of any size required, from Deep river, can be furnished on application to
LINEHAM & CO.,
Branch P. O., Chatham Co., N. C.
Orders can be left with Mr. A. E Hall, who is our agent in Wilmington.
Nov. 28th, 1862. 10-3m*

PORTABLE INK! PORTABLE INK!!
ONLY REQUIRES A SHARP POINTED STICK TO WRITE WITH IT.
ANY PERSON CAN MANUFACTURE IT.
THE SUBSCRIBER will send to any address, upon receipt of One Dollar, full directions for making this invaluable Ink.
Every soldier should have it, as he can carry it in his pocket without getting it damaged—can stop anywhere and sharpen a stick and commence writing; can be sent by letter. It consist of four colors, viz: black, blue, red and green. Twenty-five cents will cover all cost in making it.
Address
GEO. C. McNEILL,
Amelia C. H., Va.
Dec. 11th, 1862 11-5t*

NOTICE.
I AM DISPOSED TO SELL MY HOUSE AND LOT in the village of Lumberton, of some seven acres—as well improved as any in the village, and admirable selected for a private residence. If not sold by the 1st January, it will be for rent Address me at Alfordsville, N. C., or apply to N. A. McLane, Esq., in the village.
A good Scuppernong Grape Vineyard on the premises.
Z FULMORE.
Dec. 11th, 1862 11-3t*

$50 REWARD.
LOST, on the evening of 4th December, between the Farmer's Hotel and Masonboro' State Salt Works, a small black pocket book, containing two valuable papers and between 130 and 180 dollars. I will pay the finder the above reward, if delivered to me, or left at the *Journal office*.
WM. G. FOWLER, Jr.
Dec. 8, 1862. 50-6t—11-3t*

Having Intercourse with the Enemy.

We find the subjoined letter in the Jackson Mississippian, and in publishing it, commend its spirit to all who would think of joining their property by complying with the demands of the enemy for supplies:

TO LUND WASHINGTON, AT MOUNT VERNON, }
Near Windsor, 30th April, 1781. }

DEAR LUND,—I am very sorry to hear of your loss. I am a little sorry to hear of my own; but that which gives me most concern is, that you should go on board the enemy's vessels, and furnish them with refreshments. It would have been a less painful circumstance to me to have heard, that in consequence of your non-compliance with their request, they had burnt my house and laid the plantation in ruins. You ought to have considered yourself as my representative, and should have reflected on the bad example of communicating with the enemy, and making a voluntary offer of refreshments to them with a view to prevent a conflagration.

It was not in your power, I acknowledge, to prevent them from sending a flag on shore, and you did right to meet it; but you should in the same instant that the business of it was unfolded, have declared explicitly, that it was improper for you to yield to the request; after which, if they had proceeded to help themselves by force, you could but have submitted; and, being unprovided for defense, this was to be preferred to a feeble opposition, which only serves as a pretext to burn and destroy.

I am thoroughly persuaded that you acted from your best judgment, and believe, that your desire to preserve my property, and rescue the buildings from impending danger, was your governing motive; but to go on board their vessels, carry them refreshments, COMMUNE with a PARCEL OF PLUNDERING SCOUNDRELS, AND REQUEST A FAVOR BY ASKING A SURRENDER OF MY NEGROES, WAS EXCEEDINGLY ILLJUDGED, and, it is to be feared, will be unhappy in its consequences, as it will be a precedent for others, and may become a subject of animadversion.

I have no doubt of the enemy's intention to prosecute the plundering plan they have begun; and unless a stop can be put to it, by the arrival of a superior naval force. I have as little doubt of its ending in the loss of all my negroes, and in the destruction of my houses; *but I am prepared for the event;* under the prospect of which, if you could deposit in a place of safety the most valuable and least bulky articles, it might be consistent with policy and prudence, and a means of preserving them hereafter. Such and so many things as are necessary for common and present use must be retained, and must run their chance through the fiery trial of this summer.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* reports a case and instance of notable significance and encouragement to all except extortioners and blood suckers who do not wish any increase or development of Southern resources. We earnestly request similar reports from all friends and working advocates of domestic resources and self-reliance.

The *Enquirer* says:

Mr. John Dawson, of Russell county, Alabama, exhibited to us, the other day, some beautiful bolts of cloth from his spinning wheels and loom. They consisted of stripes for ladies' wear, which were not only nearly as smooth and fine as calico, but the several colors were woven in with a taste and nicety that made the goods appear very pretty and genteel, also a superior article of jeans, and two spools of colored thread, of a fineness not equal to Coats' of course, but much finer than that sold by the factories.

We learn that these handsome fabrics were not only made entire with the spinning wheels and loom of Mr. Dawson, but that the cotton and wool were also of his own raising, and the loom of his own make.

The Empty Sleeve.

BY DR. G. W. BAGBY.

Tom, old fellow, I grieve to see
The sleeve hanging loose at your side;
The arm you lost was worth to me
Every Yankee that ever died.
But you don't mind it at all
You swear you've a beautiful stump,
And laugh at that dismable ball—
Tom, I knew you were always a trump.

A good right arm, a nervy hand,
A wrist as strong as a sapling oak,
Buried deep in the Malvern sand—
To laugh at that is a sorry joke.
Never again your iron grip
Shall I feel in my shrinking palm—
Tom, Tom, I see your trembling lip,
How on earth can *I* be calm?

Well! the arm is gone, it is true;
But the one that is nearest the heart
Is left—and that as good as two;
Tom, old fellow, what makes you start?
Why, man, *she* thinks that empty sleeve
A badge of honor; so do I,
And all of us:—I do believe
The fellow is going to cry!

"She deserves a perfect man," you say;
"You not worth her in your prime?"
Tom! the arm that has turn'd to clay
Your whole body has made sublime;
For you have placed in the Malvern earth
The proof and pledge of a noble life—
And the rest, henceforward of higher worth
Will be dearer than all to your wife.

I see the people in the street
Look at your sleeve with kindling eyes;
And you know, Tom, there's naught so sweet
As homage shown in mute surmise.
Bravely your arm in battle strove
Freely, for Freedom's sake, you gave it;
It has perished—but a nation's love
In proud remembrance will save it.

Go to your sweetheart, then, forthwith—
You're a fool for staying so long—
Woman's love you'll find no myth,
But a true, living, tender, strong
And when around her slender belt
Your left is clasped in fond embrace,
Your right will thrill, as if it felt
In its grave, the usurper's place.

As I look through the coming years,
I see a one-armed married man;
A little woman, with smiles and tears,
Is helping as hard as she can
To put on his coat, pin his sleeve,
Tie his cravat, and cut his food;
And I say, as these fancies I weave,
"That is Tom and the woman he wooed."

The years roll on, and then I see
A wedding picture bright and fair;
I look closer, and it's plain to me
That is Tom with the silver hair.
He gives away the lovely bride,
And the guests linger, loth to leave
The hero of him in whom they pride—
"Brave old Tom with the empty sleeve."

From the Chattanooga Rebel, 14th inst.

Affairs in Mississippi.

The Yankees seem determined to open the navigation of the Mississippi river. It is the use of that great "inland sea" for which the Northwest is chiefly fighting. The administration at Washington appreciates the importance of opening that channel of communication in a political as well as a military aspect. It is, in fact only second, in Yankee estimation, to the capture of the Confederate capital. Accordingly they have organized a force for this purpose of vast proportions, and it is quite evident that a most powerful effort will be made to consummate it. Having ascertained the impracticability of removing the obstructions at Vicksburg with their gunboats, they have assembled a land force, which report places at 60,000, to co-operate with their river fleets. We have reason to believe this land force is under-estimated. We have very little doubt it will aggregate 80,000. So far as their plans have been developed, it is designed that this land force shall proceed southward from points on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, in two columns, to be united at, or in the neighborhood of Grenada, and thence move upon Jackson or Vicksburg. Simultaneously two fleets, one from above and the other from below, are to appear at the latter place. This will constitute the winter campaign in the West. If readily successful in the first great leading object, it will extend itself probably in the direction of Mobile, and to the entire occupation of the State of Mississippi.

Unquestionably this is a most formidable plan, and if successful will give the enemy a vantage ground in the West and Southwest incalculable in its benefits to them, and in its injuries to us. It would effectually cut off communication with all the country West of the Mississippi, and place the trans-Mississippi States at the mercy of the foe, besides a large and valuable portion of the country East of that stream. It will be successful too, unless it is opposed by an adequate resisting force—which it is our impression, is not now the case. Or, unless a counter-irritant is applied in another quarter which shall "block their game." In either case great activity is presently and imperatively demanded. Our present dispositions are such as to require the question between the two remedies to be decided at once. If the latter is adopted we must put aside the enemy in Middle Tennessee, and call back the invaders from Mississippi. If the former, it is clear we must abandon Middle Tennessee and oppose them in front, with such means as will defeat the plan, and, if practicable, restore West Tennessee.

It is unnecessary for us to enter into a detailed statement of the facts leading to this view—nor refer more particularly to the number and disposition of our forces. These we believe to be sufficient to prosecute either mode above suggested to successful resistance. But we had as well look the matter full in the face, and be convinced, first as last, of the absolute necessity for the most speedy and vigorous action. As intensely as we desire the adoption of that which would restore to us Middle Tennessee; as patriots, viewing the interests of the entire Confederacy, discarding local partialities and looking alone to the success of the revolution in all its parts, we are prepared to acquiesce in either. It is no time now for the people of any State or part of a State to be indulging their local feelings or prejudices. The common cause must rise superior to every other consideration and the common strength exerted for the general weal, and the ultimate freedom and independence of all. Let this sentiment prevail among the people and through out the army, and we may look with calmness and confidence through "the clouds that lower upon our house" to a bright and glorious day beyond.

How to Make Money and Serve the Country.

Under the auspices of Capt. Finnie, the Nitre Bureau of this city is producing and forwarding to Richmond from nine to twelve thousand pounds of nitre per month and this quantity will be rapidly increased. Those of our citizens who would understand the *modus operandi* of this business as conducted by this branch of the Ordnance Department, would do well to call at the office on Gay steeet, and see somewhat of that which men term villainous saltpetre in its crude state.

For the rapid production of this commodity, so indispensable in the conduct of this war, we are mainly indebted to the operation of the Conscript Act as enforced by Col. Blake and directed by Capt. Finnie. These two energetic and excellent gentlemen and officers often collide; but when a would-be non-combatant escapes Col. Blake, he does so by falling into the embraces of Capt. Finnie. This is the end of him, for he is converted into the *materiel* of war, of which he makes from two to three pounds per diem.

These, however, are not the only agencies employed in producing saltpetre. Last week an old lady, whose houses were built in North Carolina, though they are now not more than ten miles from Knoxville, made from an "ashhopper," filled repeatedly with earth taken from beneath them, $98 worth of saltpeter. We may explain just here that all Tennessee was in former times a part of the "Old North State."

Capt. Finnie pays seventy-five cents per pound for all that is produced, and the trade is becoming a very thriving one. The mountain caves are filled with men engaged in this new branch of industry. Patriotic ladies, who would serve the South and at the same time turn an honest penny, are embarking in the business.

Of gun powder we shall henceforth have a great abundance if the Government can secure at other points such energetic and skilful agents as those employed in this Department. Not long ago the Ordnance Bureau secured 100,000 pounds of sulphur on board a single vessel, which constitutes ten per cent., charcoal fifteen per cent and saltpeter seventy-five per cent. of gun powder. This hundred thousand pounds of sulphur will make one million pounds of gun powder, which should send half a million of Abolitionists to Kingdom Come.

Knoxville Register.

From the London Times.

Remarkable Spirit and Endurance of the South—the Feeling of Confidence at the Confederate Capital.

Whatever may be the result of the war, there cannot be a doubt that for years to come the States of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee must suffer under the devastations by it, and that the most flourishing districts, of the former States especially, must be re-colonized, as if the first settlers had just come into the wilderness But we can well imagine that, in spite of its gloomy future, there is no depression at Richmond or anywhere else, except where the Federal armies actually have possession. The Confederates now know the worst. For a year and a half they have had to make war against an enemy three times as numerous as themselves, and with a complete command of the sea and an inexhaustible supply of every provision and munition of war. The South had to grow its own grain, breed its own hogs and sheep, manufacture out of cotton its own clothing, produce gunpowder as best it could, cast cannon, make rifles, and with its small population not only fight the North but manufacture against Europe. The Confederates now know they can do all this and maintain their independence against the invader. With all the chances in the favor of their enemies, they have won a series of victories unexampled in brilliancy and completeness, and repelled two invasions of their territory. The consequence is that, in spite of suffering and privation, there is a spirit of joyfulness abroad. Richmond is probably more lively now than ever it was as a city of the United States. The Confederates do not allow even the prospect of defeat to interfere with their cheerfulness. Such feeling is, no doubt, rightly attributed to the courage and stern determination of all classes, but there is also a reason for it arising from the nature of the country. If England were threatened with invasion, and London were exposed like Richmond, to the possibility of capture, we should hardly look forward to the event with such indifference as these Confederates. But the truth is in so vast a country the fall of a city has much less importance than in an European State. Mr. Davis said before the last campaign, that if Richmond were taken the war in Virginia might be continued twenty years, and this, no doubt, expresses a true conception of the struggle. If McClellan had succeeded last spring in capturing the city, he would have come into possession of so many acres of bricks and mortar; and if a second Butler could be found, there might be a series of indignities in store for a few thousand Confederate citizens. But the effect on the independence of the Southern States would have been small. The Southerners feel that their best protection is the great extent of their country, which makes even the gigantic armies of the North insufficient to hold the post they have gained, and at the same time keep up their communications with the Federal States.

The Interest felt in England in the American War.

[From the London Times.]

Every one feels that the struggle going on in America is the most remarkable event of our times. Since the first revolution, nothing to be compared to it in tragic interest has been before the world. Even the wars of the great Napoleon, though they more nearly affected ourselves hardly equalled the American conflict in the qualities that excite surprise and admiration.—The great number of troops engaged, the inordinate proportions that these bear to the population that furnishes them, the vindictive perseverance on the one side, the heroism and devotion on the other, the sudden turns of fortune, the barbarity of the invaders evinced by a tyranny over individuls, and a destruction of private property unknown in modern times, the hatred amounting to frenzy that is felt towards the enemy by the whole population of the South; these things give the American war a character which will make it remarkable in history' and which now causes every nation to follow its course with unfailing interest.

But this American conflict is described entirely by only one party. We really know far less of the South than we knew of the Russians during the Crimean compaign. Though the South has its press, and though the newspapers of its cities come to the North and to Europe, we cannot be said to have any real knowledge of what is passing in the blockaded territory. Every battle, every expedition, every act of the Federal Generals and governors is described by Northern pens and revised by Northern censorship.

FREDERICKSBURG.—The town of Fredericksburg, Va., having suddenly become a point on which public interest centres, we deem it appropriate to give a brief description of the place. It is pleasantly situated in a fertile valley, in Spotsylvania county, on the South side of the Rappahannock river, at the head of tide water, 65 miles North of Richmond and 110 miles above Chesapeake Bay. The population in 1860 was 5,080. The town was named in honor of Prince Frederick, father of George III, and was established at an early period of the colonial era. It contains a Court House, several churches, an orphan asylum, three banks, several mills and foundries, three semi-weekly newspaper offices, etc. The Rappahannock affords valuable motive power, available at the falls above. A canal extending to a point forty miles West of the town, affords means of transportation for the products of a rich farming country, and the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Rail Road connects the city with the State Capital.—Just beyond the limits of the city an unfinished monument, begun in 1833, marks the tomb of the mother of Washington, who died there in 1789.

IS THERE NO REMEDY?—The Manchester Cotton Factory has made two dividends since the war began of $125 per share of $100—but these shares cost their present holders (most of them) much less than par.—One Stockholder whose shares cost him thirty dollars each—his investment being fifteen thousand dollars—has drawn in the last eighteen months nearly $150,000. The fabricks of this company are necessary to our soldiers. Is there no means by which the Government can possess itself of them at a fair price? We think so? The Crenshaw Woolen Company of this city sell goods, of their own manufacture, at from $25 to $30 per yard, which cannot cost them, by any estimate that we can make, more that from 3$ to $6. Is there no remedy?—*Richmond Whig.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF CONFEDERATE BRAVERY.—A correspondent of a Northern paper writing from Corinth concerning the late battle, pays the following compliment to our troops engaged in that contest:

It is the current testimony of all who witnessed it, that the charge made by the rebel column on our breastworks on Saturday, has no parallel in this war for intrepid, obstinate courage, and none to excel it in his tory. I have conversed with many officers, of all grades, who express this opinion, and make no attempt to conceal their admiration for the men and the discipline that could face the murderous leaden form of our forces and batteries; sweep across the field with closed ranks, despite the yawning gaps made by every discharge of our guns; and actually mount our works and plant their banners there, in the agonies of the death struggle. The 2d Texas infantry, under Col. Rogers, led the charge, and the colonel himself fell on our breast works, with the color of his regiment in his hand. A piece of paper was found under his clothing, giving his name, age, rank, command, and the address of his friends. After the battle, but four of his entire regiment were left alive and three of these were wounded and all taken prisoners.

A REPENTANT YANKEE.—An Ohio paper gives an account of the suicide of a man named David Lamb, who recently cut his throat with a razor, in consequence of his conviction that the political course he had pursued was one of the causes of the present war. He had voted with the radical Abolition party, and aided, as he supposed, in bringing the country into trouble.—The weight of his crime so pressed upon his conscience, that he was constrained, like Judas, to take his own life. It would be an incalculable blessing to the world, if a few thousand of that pestilent party could be so sorely conscience stricken as to induce them to go out and hang themselves. We fear, however, that the good example of this repentant Lamb will not be generally followed by his co-laborers in crime.

FOLLY AND EXTRAVAGANCE.—The Richmond correspondent of the Grenada Appeal concludes one of his letters to that paper as follows:

Folly and extravagance have not ceased with the War. I heard of a Richmond belle, yesterday, just about to be married, who paid $85 for one bonnet, $50 for a second, and $45 for a third, for her nuptials.

AN ENGLISH OPINION OF BUTLER'S RULE IN NEW ORLEANS.

[From the London Times]

* * * Nothing is more clearer in law and ethics than that an oath extorted by unlawful coercion is void. It is a horrible outrage for a wretch like this Butler, who probably has never in his life done one act of manhood, to drive up the whole population, under the muzzle of cannon and under threats of being utterly despoiled, to commit a sort of white perjury. These people had all no doubt taken the oath of allegiance to the government of their choice, and they have now swallowed by force an allegiance to a government they hate. Even Butler cannot suppose that an oath thus extorted can give him any further right, moral or legal, over these people. It is a senseless humiliation and a useless insult—no more. It is only an act of tyranny but an act of tyranny without an advantage. The Northern people ought to be ashamed of themselves for keeping this stupid ruffian in such a post. While this miserable creature is in command, New Orleans can serve for no other cause but as a warning in all Southern cities what submission to the North involves.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON MEDIATION IN AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

[From the London Times]

The world is now acquainted with the motives which have prompted one government (France,) to propose and the other, (England,) to decline an intervention in the American quarrel. The general purport of Lord Russell's answer is that, though a time may come when an offer of mediation may serve the cause of humanity, that time has not yet come. That this is true, no one in this country will doubt. All of us feel that the proposal of the armistice by England would just now be used by the war party in America to excite the passions of the people and to regain the power which is rapidly passing from them. The peaceful proposals of the two powers would be rejected in an insolent dispatch from Washington Nothing then would be left but either to abstain completely, whatever might be the miseries brought on America or ourselves by the war, or else to adopt a tone and a conduct in our next interference which might compromise us seriously. The course which the Queen's ministers have chosen will, we think, satisfy not only the English public, but even the reflecting men in France, and the Emperor himself.

[From the London News.]

The course which appears best in the eyes of the British Government is, to watch carefully the progress of opinion in America, and to take advantage of the first favorable opportunity offered by a change to tender friendly counsel. We think that, with the exception of a few thoughtless people who would plunge us into a war, people of all opinions will think that this is the best answer that could have been made by the British Government without entering unnecessarily upon a discussion of the merits of the case. An acceptance of the French proposition at the present time, perhaps at any time, would embark us in a dark and difficult course, of which no one could predict the issue. The American case itself is one which the wisest minister might well desire to be excused from taking in hand.

[From the London Review.]

Mediation would be equivalent to recognition of the South, and to a declaration of war with the North.—The benevolent profession of putting a stop to useless bloodshed could scarcely be disconnected from the avowed intention of obtaining cotton for European looms.—The suffering occasioned by the blockade may, perhaps, hereafter justify forcible intervention; but English opinion is almost unanimous in holding that the time has not yet arrived for overruling international law on the ground of expediency.

THE GROWING DISCONTENT IN THE NORTH—THE PROMISES OF THE YANKEES TO TAKE RICHMOND—THE PROSPECT—THE WINTER CAMPAIGN.

[From the London Times.]

The discontent of the Northern people are, however, only beginning. The feelings indicated by the rise in gold and exchange, by the cessation of immoderate boastings, and by the calmness which the prospect of European intervention is discussed, are likely to extend during the ensuing winter. Until within a week of our latest news the public were amused by continual reports of a speedy advance of McClellan. The drama of "On to Richmond" was to be performed a second time in the season of 1862; only this time the march was not to be from the point of a promonatory in the Atlantic, but along the valleys and over the hills of Virginia. The new Federal levies were to be hurried across the Alleghanies, and to close the campaign by the capture of the enemy's capital. But as the season advances these expectations seems to be again passing away. Of course, we cannot know what acts of military folly the impatience of the people and the weakness of the Washington Cabinet may urge General McClellan, but this we do not know, that no General with ordinary knowledge of his profession would advance in such a country, at such a season, with a force in such a condition.

We must refer our readers to our American news for the means of judging what are the chances of a Federal victory over Gen. Lee before the winter closes in.—And it is not so much to our own correspondence that we would direct his attention as to the extracts from the New York *World* and the New York *Times*, the latter a strongly Republican journal, and till lately a noisy asserter of the 90 days' theory. The state of the army, the weariness and disgust of the officers, the demoralization of the men, the want of common necessaries, the deficient clothing and bedding and the consequent difficulty of an advance, are told with a candor which is itself a sign of the times. Then the prospects of a winter campaign may be understood from the description given of the country and the weather. The rainy season had begun, and there were in the last half of October heavy rains nearly every other day. "These narrow mountain roads and defiles," says the *World*, difficult of passage in the best weather, are almost impassable in wet weather, and if our troops move and now have a fight it will need as it always does after a battle, a re-issue of supplies to make up for losses."—"The army," says the same writer, "will be sunk almost irretrievably in demoralization if it stands still until another season. With all our immense levies, six months hence will not find us practically a whit stronger than we are now."

The Abolitionist New York *Times* is equall desponding. "All patriotism seems eaten out of the hearts of the regular army men," is its comment on the dislike which the best officers notoriously feel for the war. Of the men it is said that "plunder, license, abandonment of self-respect, and general demoralization are sufficiently wide spread to be alarming." And the accounts given in the *World* of the material deficiences of the army are fully corroborated.

All these things combined give us reason to hope that the light of reason and humanity is dawning again in America after a long observation. It is not that General McClellan's army is unable to take the field, and that the men of whom it is composed are quarrelling, plundering and deserting in presence of a victorious enemy, but it is that men dare to speak out, and tell us that all this is going on, and that there is little hope of its amendment. Evidently the reaction from the frenzy of the past eighteen months has begun, and we may cherish some hope that the worst is past.

An Order from Gen. Bragg.

The following order has been issued by Gen. Bragg commanding the Army of Tennessee, dated Headquarters, Murfreesboro', Nov. 29, 1862:

Gratified beyond expression at the confident tone and fine discipline which pervades his troops, and full of admiration at their fortitude and patient submission to privations, united with their gallantry and heroism in the recent arduous and brilliant campaign by which so much valuable territory has been redeemed and so many true and loyal people liberated, the General commanding is induced to publish a full pardon to all soldiers absent without authority who shall within a reasonable time return to their commands and report for duty.

They are urged at once to avail themselves of this privilege before the inauguration of the new system of Military Courts established by law, as a vigorous and prompt administration of justice will be meted out to all delinquents. Thereafter no excuse will be allowed those who abandon their colors, and leave their comrades to perform their duties and defend their homes.

Commissioned officers guilty of such offences are excluded from the benefits of this amnesty, and will not be excused. They are held to be unworthy to command gallant men, and to merit exemplary punishment. Vigorous measures have been adopted to arrest all who fail to respond to this last and generous appeal, and they must expect full justice, tempered only with the mercy they have failed to show either to their comrades or their cause.

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
A. A. G.

The Senate of Georgia has passed an act to put to death every citizen of the United States found within the State of Georgia after the first day of January next. They are to be presumed to be aiding and abetting insurrection, according to Lincoln's proclamation.

From the Lynchburg Republican.

High Prices and Legislative Prohibitions.

We observe that the South Carolina Legislature is attempting a very absurd and a very impossible thing. It is attempting to regulate the prices of marketable commodities by legislative enactments. Since the war commenced we have observed very closely the effect of all such legislation, both on the part of the States and the Confederate authorities, and we have yet to see a single instance in which the evil which it was sought to cure was not great intensified. Some time last year the Governor of Georgia authorized the seizure of all the salt in the hands of speculators, and prohibited its transportation from the State

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, DEC'R 25, 1862.

ACCOUNTS FROM FREDERICKSBURG come slowly, yet all the reliable news *from* that point seems to confirm the original impression, that the result of the collision there, some nine or ten days since, was substantially a great victory for the arms of the Confederacy, and a total discomfiture of the plans of the invader. The campaign projected against Richmond from the Rappahannock, under Burnside, has failed. Burnside's official head will probably soon fall, and his successor's head will share the same fate, should he attempt the same enterprise.

Now, the people of the North are not blind nor deaf, nor will they always remain dumb. These failures have doomed the Lincoln administration, and this is known and felt by Lincoln and his partizans, and they are willing to adopt any desperate expedient to retrieve their falling fortunes. With the failure of these expedients their hopes vanish. We may be mistaken, but we do think that the virtual defeat of Burnside at Fredericksburg, will be found to exercise a greater influence in limiting the duration of the present war, than any event which has occurred since the outbreak of hostilities.

For the first time does it appear to have impressed itself upon the Northern people that there are insuperable obstacles in their way—that there are impediments that cannot be removed or overcome. Men now speak out for peace, as Mr. Wm. B. Reed, of Philadelphia does. Such a letter as has recently appeared over his signature, would, three months ago, have sent any man in the Northern States to Fort Warren or Fort La-Fayette.

We know that all calculations are liable to be disappointed, and that very many have been, but at the same time, unless the usual motives wholly fail to influence human conduct, and the usual conditions fail to govern human action, this Winter will in all probability be the last of the present war in America. Unless the North obtains such a success as will crush us out completely, and who thinks that she will? The spirit of her people cannot be kept braced up much longer to the present strain. It is now gradually relaxing. It is now only kept up by the hope of being able to capture the ports of Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah and Mobile. Hurled back from Fredericksburg and repulsed at the four ports alluded to, the warlike fervor of the Northern people would soon fail, and a strong party would arise in favour of putting an end to the contest at once and upon almost any terms.

The New York *Herald* thinks that Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah and Mobile, will, in all probability, be in the possession of the Federals by the 1st of January, the object of their capture being to stop the running of the blockade. We think it highly essential for the interests, the very existence of the Confederacy, that these ports should be held and defended. It is actually of more importance than the safety of Richmond itself. We do not agree with the New York *Herald*, that Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah and Mobile, will be in the hands of the Federals by the 1st of January, but we do think that an early attack upon some, or all of them, is contemplated. It is natural that it should be.

A Brave Man Gone.

Brigadier General DUNCAN, the gallant defender of Fort Jackson, below New Orleans, died on Saturday last at Knoxville, Tennessee. But for insubordination among a portion of his command, DUNCAN would have bagged the Yankee fleet which had forced its way past the Fort.

General DUNCAN was a native of Pennsylvania, but long a resident of the South, and proved himself to be in every respect true to the section with which he had identified himself.

MAILS we have not. Why we have no Southern mail we hardly know. The absence of a Northern mail is accounted for by the destruction of a portion of our Railroad communications, which will soon be re-established. We think that we will have regular connections on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad by or before the 1st day of January, 1863. The enemy cannot seize and *hold* any point on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad. He ought never to have been allowed to approach near enough to burn the bridge over the Neuse River.

We think that events will show that the failure of BURNSIDE at Fredericksburg involves consequences bearing upon the result of the war, far exceeding in importance any that have arisen from any preceding events in the course of the war. We think that it is "the beginning of the end." It is the acknowledgment of failure—the confession of a conscious inability to perform the march "on to Richmond."

There is evidently a revolution in Northern sentiment and a pressure upon European opinion which will be sufficiently forcible to introduce elements into this present contest which must end it within the year of Our Lord, 1863. We think that events, as they develope themselves, go to show that we were not so far wrong when we said that the second winter of the war would, in all human probability, be the *last*;—that the necessities of the world were such as to compel *some* compromise before the hardships of another season could be endured. We think that events on the battle-field, and in the arena of politics, all point to a grand cave in on the part of the North. The successful Democrats may not be a peace party, but their triumph renders peace possible. They may declaim against separation as loudly as the Republicans, but their success renders even seperation allowable, because it gives to all the right to shape their own institutions and choose their own Government.

The probable reinstatement of McClellan amounts to neither more nor less than a compromise with the great Democratic, anti-fanatical party at the North. It amounts to an admission, on the part of Seward, that the attempt to maintain the Union by force has been abortive, and that now the question must be left to the decision of the South.—Will the South make terms, or will she not? That terms cannot be *imposed* upon her is now evident. The latest news from the North shows that it is virtually acknowledged. We think now that although there is much danger ahead, we yet see our way through. This year will close in war. We are confident that, if living, we will eat our dinner on the 25th December, 1863, in peace.

Daily Journal, 23d inst.

THE EDITOR OF THE *Journal* gratefully acknowledges the receipt of a box of Sausages from "A Lady," which are not simply, as the writer says, "not inferior," but are, in the fullest sense of the word, very superior, and are most truly welcome, on account not only of their intrinsic value, but much more so because of the kind feelings expressed by the unknown giver. If we remained here during a certain time, we cannot feel that we did any act of self-sacrifice. Others, having even less interest here than we had, remained as long, and no doubt did better service than we did, with whom remaining was simply a matter of course, and more than recompensed by the many expressions of good feeling which have been so kindly given to us.

THE EDITORS of the *Journal* return their thanks to Mr. MULLER and the members of the Band of the gallant Eutaw Regiment, for the compliment of a serenade last night. If the regiment knows how to "face the music," (and who doubts but that it does?) the Band knows how to produce as sweet strains as any one need listen to.—*Daily Journal, 24th.*

It has been frequently said that the Yankees are coming, and—"so is Christmas." Well, Christmas is here once more, or will be before this paper reaches half our subscribers, and the Yankees are *not* here, spite of their boasting and threats. We trust that the foot of no Lincolnite soldiers may ever tread the streets of Wilmington, save as prisoners.

During the recent raid of the enemy towards Goldsboro', their conduct was gratuitously evil and wantonly barbarous. They committed outrages which seemed to have neither sense nor object, and which could have no military reason nor justification. The poor as well as the rich were plundered, and little objects of female attire, or even of children's toys, were torn up or burned out of mere deviltry.

Many plantations were stripped of servants, horses, pigs, cattle, meat, corn, meal, and, in fact, of everything that could either be carried off or destroyed. The number of negroes taken off is estimated at 500 to 600, and all of them working hands. The negroes on one plantation visited by the enemy had their ideas in regard to Abolition philanthropy rather rudely broken in upon. It seems that some of the Yankee officers were in a room, talking over their plans, and the negroes got to peeping and listening, and heard the Yankees agree among themselves that it would not be worth while to take any negroes that would not do to sell. The colored persons on that plantation took the hint and kept clear of their "northern brethren."

With the single exception of the burning of the Neuse bridge, the injury to the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad is very slight, and the attempted destruction of the track was done in a most bungling manner. Even the burning of the Gosben bridge and trestle was not half done, although the enemy reported that they had done it effectually. They were so scared all the time, that they hardly knew what they were doing, or what they had done, and it is more than probable that less than half their number could have stampeded them, or perhaps taken the whole road-burning party prisoners.

Daily Journal, 24th.

TO MORROW will be Christmas day. To make the general wish that, to one and all it may be a "merry Christmas" would be simply to mock the sorrows of many a bereaved heart—the desolation of many a home whose circle is broken up forever by the war that is raging abroad, or the pestilence that has swept over this particular locality.

Still, Christmas is here, and we must make the best of it. Let it be, as nearly as may be, an era of good feeling. Let all who can, endeavor to wear a cheerful face. Let those who have means give liberally, so that their less favored fellow citizens may have the means of enjoyment appropriate to the occasion. Above all, let not the soldier be forgotten. Wherever there is a defender of his country, let him, by some token of regard see that the country, for the defence of whose liberties he has taken up arms, has not forgotten him upon this festive occasion.

Upon the whole we think the prospects are brightening, and we feel that on this occasion we can congratulate our readers upon the position of affairs. Unless we are very much mistaken, we at last *see daylight*.—We think the beginning of the end is at hand. Let us thank the Lord, and keep a good heart. Never despair.

Daily Journal, yesterday.

IT is said that President DAVIS, on his return from the South and South-West, will visit Charleston, Wilmington and other points, and make a careful examination of the position of things in Eastern North Carolina.

GENERAL WHITING reviewed a division of splendid troops Tuesday afternoon, whose looks, discipline and spirit went far to convince us that the confidence of both officers and men in their own ability to whip double their number of the enemy was no idle boast, but a well-founded belief which would be borne out by the result at any time when they might be brought to the "tug of war."

The Wounded at Fredericksburg.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 20th inst., publishes a list of the wounded in the battle in front of Fredericksburg, who had arrived at the General Hospital, Charlottesville, Va., on Monday night, 15th inst., from which we take the following list of

NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS:

S A Little, Co I, 15th, in foot
A Taylor, " " " in hand
Corporal R H Braswell, Co K, 15th, shoulder
J H Bernard, Co G, 15th, in leg
Serg't W P Withrow, Co D, 15th, in hand
Lt J W Belting, Co K, 48th
Serg't J M Jansson, Co I, 15th, in right leg
Corp'l B G Blanton, Co C, 15th, in right side
L E Lankford, Co C, 15th, in hip
P Wooller, Co A, 1st, in hip
R D Long, Co K, 15th
Jas Porter, Co K, 21st
Oliver Kennety, Co K, 15th
Jno R Shipman, Co —, 25th
Isaac Club, Co B, 16th
E Wisner, Co K, 15th
Allen G James, Co K, 15th
A C Futman, Co K, 15th
W L Watson, Co B, 25th
Franklin Romings, Co C, 15th
— Coler, Co K, 16th
W D Hames, Co C, 14th
W R Josey, Co K, 45th
J B Allison, Co D, 35th
C. C. Everhart, Co D, 15th
W R Essex, Co H, 48th
J. A. Kenier, Co H, 48th
A Frex, Co F, 21st
D Lancaster, Co D, 16th
D. Weaver, Co E, 15th

The following resolutions were introduced in the North Carolina Senate by Mr. Young, of Mecklenburg, some time last week. Whether they have passed we do not know, as we have received no Raleigh papers for a whole week:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the General Assembly of North Carolina, the redundancy of the currency is one of the chief causes of the present inflated prices of the necessaries of life, and of the difficulties under which we are now laboring, and that all practical measures should be adopted to reduce the amount of our circulating medium.

2d. That it is the interest as well as the duty of the several States of the Confederacy, to lend all the aid in their power to bring about such a desirable result.

3d. That the funding of the greater portion of the public debt is one of the most effectual means of attaining that object, and that every effort should be made to induce the citizens of the Confederacy to invest their surplus funds in the bonds of the Confederate Government.

4th. That the State of North Carolina will agree to guarantee the debt of the Confederate Government, in proportion to its representation in the Congress of the Confederate Government; Provided, that each of the other Confederate States shall accept this proposition, and shall adopt suitable legislation to carry the same into effect, in which these resolutions shall stand as the guarantee of this State, for her proportion of said debt.

5th. That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to bring this subject before the next session of Congress, and urge the adoption of such measures as may carry the object of these resolutions into effect.

A Proposition to Pray for Peace.

To the Editors of the Journal:—

Surely the times in which we live call for special exertions upon the part of all who recognize the divine supervision of the affairs of men, and especially upon all christians, to beseech most earnestly the interposition of Divine Providence in the present posture of the affairs of our country.

We are in the midst of war—war, unrelenting, cruel war with its dire calamities is upon us. Our loved ones have left their homes, many never to return. Homes are made desolate, property destroyed, and multitudes flee from their hitherto quiet and peaceful habitations, to elude the invading foe; and more terrible than all, many, it is to be feared, are hurried unprepared into the presence of God. Is there not a source of relief? Will not God hear prayer? All the history of His people and all His promises recorded in His word, encourage us to fly to Him in seasons of trial and danger, whether individuals, communities or nations.

The design of this communication is to propose to all christians of every denomination in the Confederate States to observe Thursday, the 15th, Friday, the 16th, Saturday, the 17th, and Sunday, the 18th of January, 1863, as a season of special prayer.

Friday, the 16th, being observed as a day of fasting with prayer—that God would forgive us our national sins and that He in His great mercy would interpose, and give us speedily a just and lasting peace. It is proposed that on each of the above days (except Friday) two hours from 12 to 1 and from 5 to 6, be set apart for all christians to engage in earnest prayer for the above named object, and that on Friday, the 16th day of January, public service be held in all the churches of the country, wherever practicable. If ten righteous men should spare the guilty cities of Sodom and Gomorrah, shall not the united petitions of the christians of a whole nation incline a merciful God to hear their prayers, and say to the dreadful storm of war "*peace be still.*"

WILL.

D. S.—All papers favorable to the above proposition will please copy. All ministers who believe that the effectual fervent prayers of the righteous avails much will please announce it to their congregations, and all christians who possess faith in God will please mention it in their correspondence.

WILL.

The Kinston Battle.

We make the following extract from the Fayetteville *Observer* of the 18th inst.:

KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE BATTLE OF KINSTON.

The special Reporter of the Raleigh Progress has collected the following list, supposed to be in part only:—

41st Regiment—Josiah Powell, Co. A, head and side; Elisha Apple, A, thigh.

1st Regiment—A. M. Wright, H, shoulder

36th Regiment—J. A. Everett, E, Bunting's Battery, arm; D. C. Rayner, A; J. L. Corbett, Bunting's Battery, hip. D. E. Carter, ditto, knee; F. M. Bloodworth, ditto, killed; J. Jarrell, ditto, hand blown off; W. W. Minta, ditto, left arm; Thos. Wescote, ditto, leg; Orderly W. P. Elliott, do, killed.

61st Regiment—M. Andrews, I, side; W. Dillard, I, by shell; E. J. Perry, D, both hands; Sergeant Sloan, D, arm; J. B. Boner, D, arm.

Mallett's Battalion; W. T. Kiziah, B, arm; D. C. Ross, B, hand; G. A. Powell, B; J. G. Henson, D, hand; J. F. Glenn, D, eye; S. Stapleton, C, back; J. W. Hewlen, arm.

68th Regiment—J. H. Lee, F, thigh; J. S. Nicholson, B, heel; J. A. Moore, B, shoulder; M. Trottman, B, shoulder; G. W. Stone, B, back.

47th Regiment—J. H. Pugh, E, both hands.

Starr's Battery, of Fayetteville—Geo. W. Gee, killed; D. McLauchlin, slightly wounded in hand.

SOUTH CAROLINA TROOPS.

Holcombe Legion—Adjutant W. P. DuBose, groin; J. W. Dye, C, head; H. Hill, A, shoulder; J. A. Jarrets, knee; J. S. Bowers, side; S. F. Longshore, hip by shell; F. A. Boozer, B, knee; C. A. Reinhardt, shoulder; J. B. Chandler, head; F. P. Shaley, arm; W. T. Longshore, hand; E. F. Davis, hand and wrist; J. A. Westmoreland, I; R. Bryan, C, knee.

17th S. C. Regiment—W. P. Snider; H. J. Coleman, back and neck; W. H. Chambers, knee, H. R. Hunter, above knee.

22d Regiment—Serg't J. R. Aiton, face; R. S. Bryand and S. Parkenham, killed; G. W. Pardee, A, knee; E. R. Samuel, A, uncle, slight; J. J. You, arm; S. F. Darby, hand; Lieut. J. M. Sally, Co. I.

23d Regiment—T. A. Bradham, I, knee.

Legislature of North Carolina.

Last week the Legislature passed a military bill which as finally passed authorises the Governor to raise 10,000 men as volunteers, who shall serve for three years or the war, but may be returned home by him at any time and for any length of time he may see fit. They are to be from any persons between the ages of 18 and 45; the field and company officers to be elected by the rank and file, the staff to be appointed by the Colonel, except the surgeons who are to be appointed by the Governor.

On Wednesday the House passed another important bill, it being a bill reported by the Finance Committee to provide for the further issue of Treasury notes. It proposes to issue $1,500,000 in 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents and 1, 2, 5, 20, and 50 dollar bills, to be fundable after 1866 in 6 per cent. coupon bonds.

A bill in favor of Rufus Galloway and his sureties was passed its 2d and 3d readings. Also a bill in favor of W. H. Allen, late Sheriff of Brunswick county.

Hon. Thomas Settle was elected Solicitor for the 4th Judicial Circuit. Vote, Settle 95; M. Q. Waddell 29; John Kerr 1. A proposition to elect the Adjutant General was declined by the Senate, it being the intention to pass a bill giving the appointment of that officer to the Governor. A vote was taken for Attorney General with no final result; Hon. S. H. Rogers having the highest number of votes.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to amend the Stay Law was rejected was not agreed to.

The following among other bills were ratified: An act amendatory of Sheriff's bonds—allows Justices to make the bonds as large as $50,000. To amend charter of Bank of Lexington and establish the Bank of Graham. To prohibit the distillation of spiritous liquors. To amend the charter of the Cheraw and C. Railroad—gives them right to cross W. C. & R. Railroad wherever they think best. Giving the respective County Courts the right to say who shall work the roads. To construct a Railroad from Newton in Catawba to Dallas in Gaston county—query, how is the act to *construct* it? To establish the Bank of Lincolnton.

In the Senate, the Revenue Bill was under consideration. Both Houses have passed a resolution proposing to adjourn on Monday [to-day] to meet again on the 19th of January The House has not touched the Revenue act yet The Senate has amended it, that negroes shall be valued by classes

From the Rebel Banner, Dec. 11th.

The Battle of Hartsville.—Interesting Particulars.

The more that we learn of the battle of Sunday last, the greater is our astonishment at the wonderful success that attended this daring exploit. It is another evidence of the superior sagacity and military skill of Gen. Morgan, who projected the expedition and carried it to a successful issue. His plans were well matured, and though there were delays of an unavoidable character, every detail was promptly and faithfully executed. There has been, we dare say, no feat of arms so brilliant or so completely triumphant in the Western Department as this; indeed, we doubt if the annals of the war can present another instance of equal daring.

The forces engaged in the affair on our side were the Ninth and Second Kentucky infantry, commanded by Col. Thos. H. Hunt, numbering six hundred and eighty men, and the cavalry regiments of Chensult, Cluke, Bennett and Huffman, with Cobb's Kentucky Battery. All told, our force was about thirteen hundred. The enemy was the Thirty-ninth brigade, of Dumont's division, composed of three regiments, one battalion, a squadron of cavalry and section of artillery. It was commanded by Col. Abraham B. Moore, of Peru, Lasalle county, Illinois, whose comm ssion, we are authorized to say, is now in possession of Corporal Whelan, Co. K, 2d Kentucky.

The attack was made just after sunrise, but instead of surprising the Yankees, they were found strongly posted on the top of a steep hill, and in perfect line of battle. Our line was formed under the fire of the enemy, but it was done with great precision and perfect steadiness. After our boys had commenced the forward movement there was no delay or hesitancy The Abolitionists were driven from their position, them through their camps, their battery of fine Parrott guns captured, and finally hemmed in on the river bank, where they surrendered. The fight lasted for one hour and twenty minutes, but in that brief period the firing was rapid and the contest severe. Many gallant spirits fell on our side, but we heaped the field with thrice the number of Yankee slain.

Cobb's battery sustained an important part in the fight, and lost severely. Lieut. Gracey was, as he is on all similar occasions, conspicuous for his gallantry and good conduct. It was the ninth engagement in which he has participated, and out of all he has escaped unharmed, save at Shiloh. David Watts, a private of this battery, who was killed, and an intelligent and promising young man, the son of the well known merchant of Paducah.

The town of Hartsville and some four hundred of the enemy were captured by Col. Bennett's command.

To John Blazer, of Company C, Ninth Kentucky regiment, belongs the honor of capturing the battery flag of the enemy. It is a beautiful piece of silk bunting, with the letter B upon it.

The Ninth regiment also has the flag of the 104th Illinois regiment.

The Second regiment brought off the colors of the 106th Ohio, which before reaching town were, by order of Major James W. Hewitt, reversed, the Union down—a signal of distress.

But the most remarkable fact connected with the expedition was the endurance of the infantry troops. They marched on a bitter night over fifty miles, fought a splendid battle, captured twice their number, crossed the Cumberland river twice, and yet there was no complaints heard and no straggling witnessed.

THE PRISONERS.

Yesterday the twenty-one hundred Abolitionists captured in the engagement at Hartsville on Sunday last were brought to town and placed under guard in the Court House Square. They are a motley crew, of all nationalities from nasal twanged Yankee to the gutteral toned Dutchman of fresh importation. We saw but few really intelligent faces, and from these specimens, the new levies of Lincoln must be composed of the offscourings of the North. The prisoners belong to the 104th Illinois, 106th and 108th Ohio and 2d Indiana regiments. We understand also that a company of the 11th Kentucky was found among the party.

The State Salt Works in Virginia.

Mr. Woodfin reports to Gov. Vance, that he has made and sacked 26,000 bushels, and has now on hand 10,000 bushels. He expects to make during this month, January and February, 33,333⅓ bushels per month, 100,000 for the three winter months. He hopes to do much more, but regards this as quite certain. He assumes 100,000,000 lbs. of pork as the usual quantity slaughtered in this State, and that the 100,000 bushels of salt which he expects to make will save it all if farmers will kill their hogs, one-third in each winter month. His information leads him to believe that there is sufficient salt in the State to save 50,000,000 lbs. more, if thought necessary to put up so much. By the time his first year's contract with the salt-well proprietors expires, he expects to have made enough salt for the next year's pork killing season.

The salt is sold at $1 50 per bushel. Of this 75 cts. per bushel is paid to the owners of the salt wells for the water, and 25 cts. per bushel paid to the State to reimburse its expenditures in starting the works. The expense of manufacturing the salt is but 35 cts. per bushel. The price will be reduced so soon as the State is paid off.

The amount invested by the State was $31,600. Mr. Woodfin is waiting for an opportunity to return to the Treasurer $6,600, profit now in his hands, which will reduce the investment to $25,000.

Every day's boiling produces salt enough to save more than 100,000 lbs. of pork. From 23 to 28 wagons a day were loaded. Railroad transportation will soon be obtained for a partial supply.

The wisdom of this contract, made by Gov. Clark, and so faithfully executed by Mr. Woodfin, is apparent from the above brief statement of facts. And it secures to the State the right to make 300,000 bushels a year during the continuance of the war.

We presume that this report has helped to bring down the price of salt at Wilmington—a gentleman from there yesterday having informed us that he bought at $16 a bushel, a fall of about one-third.

Fayetteville Observer, 19th inst.

[illegible] to questions of [illegible]

"It will [illegible] you to know that the Committee have voted a credit of forty thousand pounds in favour of the Bible Society of the Confederate States, for the purchase of all Scriptures to the value of [illegible] of that kingdom are now in course of transmission. The sum in question will be repaid us when the Exchange on London is more favorable; and in the meantime, we have declined the offer made to us by the Committee in Augusta, to allow interest for the sum until it is paid."

The Bible Society of Charleston has also experienced the liberal confidence of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Soon after our difficulties commenced the former remitted to the latter £250, with an order for Bibles and Testaments to that amount, and these were sent to Messrs. Trenholm, Fraser & Co., of Liverpool, as requested, for transmission. A short time afterwards the British and Foreign Bible Society of their own accord, duplicated the order, and took measures for forwarding the additional books, advising our Society that information having reached them of a want of Bibles and Testaments for distribution in the Confederate States, they had concluded to send the further supply on a credit. The letter above referred to adds:

"As the Exchange just now is so much against you, it will be as well for you to defer remitting the value of the second consignment until matters change for the better."

Charleston Courier.

From Fredericksburg.—Official Report of Gen. Lee

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY NORTHERN VA.,
14th December, 1862.

The Honorable Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.

Sir: On the night of the 10th inst., the enemy commenced to throw three bridges over the Rappahannock —two at Fredericksburg, and the third about a mile and a quarter below, near the mouth of Deep Run.

The plain on which Fredericksburg stands is so completely commanded by the hills of Stafford, in possession of the enemy, that no effectual opposition could be offered to the construction of the bridges or the passage of the river, without exposing our troops to the destructive fire of his numerous batteries. Positions were, therefore, selected to oppose his advance after crossing. The narrowness of the Rappahannock, its winding course and deep bed, afforded opportunity for the construction of bridges at points beyond the reach of our artillery, and the banks had to be watched by skirmishers. The latter sheltering themselves behind the houses, drove back the working parties of the enemy at the bridges opposite the city; but at the lowest point of crossing, where no shelter could be had, our sharpshooters were themselves driven off and the completion of the bridge was effected about noon on the 11th.

In the afternoon of that day the enemy's batteries opened upon the city, and by dark had so demolished the houses on the river bank as to deprive our skirmishers of shelter—and, under cover of his guns, he effected a lodgment in the town.

The troops which had so gallantly held their position in the city, under the severe cannonade, during the day, resisting the advance of the enemy at every step, were withdrawn during the night, as were also those who, with equal tenacity, had maintained their post at the lowest bridge. Under cover of darkness and of a dense fog, on the 12th, a large force passed the river and took position on the right bank, protected by their heavy guns on the left.

The morning of the 13th, his arrangments for attack being completed, about, 9 o'clock—the movement veiled by fog—he advanced boldly in large force against our right wing. Gen. Jackson's corps occupied the right of our line, which rested on the railroad; Gen. Longstreet's the left, extending along the heights to the Rappahannock above Fredericksburg. Gen. Stuart, with two brigades of cavalry, was posted in the extensive plain on our extreme right.

As soon as the advance of the enemy was discovered through the fog, Gen. Stuart, with his accustomed promptness, moved up a section of his horse artillery, which opened with effect upon his flank, and drew upon the gallant Pelham, a heavy fire, which he sustained unflinchingly for about two hours. In the meantime the enemy was fiercely encountered by Gen. A. P Hill's Division, forming Gen. Jackson's right, and, after an obstinate combat, repulsed. During this attack, which was protracted and hotly contested, two of Gen. Hill's brigades were driven back upon our second line.

Gen. Early, with part of his division, being ordered to his support, drove the enemy back from the point of woods he had seized, and pursued him into the plain, until arrested by his artillery. The right of the enemy's column extending beyond Hill's front, encountered the right of Gen Hood, of Longstreet's corps The enemy took possession of a small copse in front of Hood, but were quickly dispossessed and repulsed with loss.

During the attack on our right the enemy was crossing troops over his bridges at Fredericksburg, and massing them in front of Longstreet's line. Soon after his repulse on our right, he commenced a series of attacks on our left, with a view of obtaining possession of the heights immediately overlooking the town. These repeated attacks were repulsed in gallant style by the Washington Artillery, under Col. Walton, and a portion of McLaw's division, which occupied these heights.

The last assault was made after dark, when Colonel Alexander's Battalion had relieved the Washington Artillery (whose ammunition had been exhausted) and ended the contest for the day. The enemy was supported in his attacks by the fire of strong batteries of artillery on the right bank of the river, as well as by his numerous heavy batteries on the Stafford heights.

Our loss, during the operations, since the movements of the enemy began, amounts to about eighteen hundred killed and wounded. Among the former I regret to report the death of the patriotic soldier and statesman, Brigadier General Thomas R. R. Cobb, who fell upon our left; and among the latter that brave soldier and accomplished gentleman, Brigadier General Maxcy Gregg, who was very seriously, and, it is feared mortally wounded during the attack on our right.

The enemy to-day, has been apparently engaged in caring for his wounded and burying his dead. His troops are visible in their first position in line of battle, but, with the exception of some desultory cannonading and firing between skirmishers, he has not attempted to renew the attack. About five hundred and fifty prisoners were taken during the engagement, but the full extent of his loss is unknown.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
R. E. LEE, General.

CHARLES MARSHALL, Maj. and A. D. C.

Correspondence of the Richmond Examiner.

SUMMIT, 7 MILES FROM FREDERICKSBURG, Dec. 14.

The victory of yesterday was much more important than was at first generally believed. Gen. Lee is highly pleased with the result.

I shall now attempt to supply some of the deficiencies of my last.

The Abolition troops beaten by our right wing on yesterday were "Fighting Joe Hooker's," supported by Franklin's corps, and numbered 30,000 men. We had 14,000 men in the fight on the right. The enemy during most of the day fought as well as they have ever done, but about 4 o'clock, P. M., lost heart and gave way on all quarters. It was then that Franklin's men were brought into action, and were also repulsed.—Walker's artillery, which I have already mentioned as stationed in the open plain on our extreme right to the east of Hamilton's crossing, was late in the day reinforced by the Second Howitzers. The Thomas artillery and several other batteries drove the enemy's, batteries posted higher up the valley, from all their positions and shattered his columns of infantry with an enfilading fire. The enemy's batteries at this point were strongly posted behind a road crossing the valley and fired through gaps cut in a brush fence. Behind the same fence the yankee sharpshooters kept up an incessant and deadly fire on our batteries. The enemy was not dislodged from this position until we opened on them at 200 yards distance with grape and canister. Having routed these batteries our artillery opened on others more distant. After his infantry had been repulsed the enemy's artillery ceased firing. During the engagement our artillery in the valley suffered greatly from shell and sharpshooters. The gun carriages and cassions were literally peppered with minie balls, and the number of horses killed was almost incredible.

That some idea of the extent of the artillery fighting may be formed, I will state that nearly all of the batteries engaged on the right fired two hundred rounds to the gun.

A Georgia regiment, about three o'clock, took a battery of eight guns, but being unsupported and having exhausted their ammunition were forced to relinquish it.

Our loss in killed, wounded and missing, on the right wing will, we think, be found to be about 1200. Our artillery suffered more severely than the infantry. Our loss in officers is, as usual, very great.

The enemy's loss on his left is estimated at five thousand then, killed, wounded and prisoners. I have seen about five hundred of the latter. The only officer of note on the other side that we hear of being killed is Gen. Jackson. One of his aids, Major Zentmeyer, reports the death of his chief.

The battle on the left was equally as disastrous to the enemy, and much less serious to us. About three o'clock, P. M., the enemy sallied out of Fredericksburg and advanced against Longstreet. His first attack was made on a hill south of the railroad, upon which the Washington artillery battalion was posted behind breastworks. Between the hill and the town there is a [illegible] with 25 [illegible] when they opened on the [illegible] with grape and canister. At the [illegible] of the first guns of the battalion hundreds of the Yankees were mowed down and at every successive discharge great furrows were plowed through their ranks. They staggered repeatedly, but were as often rallied and brought forward. But, when within less than two hundred yards of the foot of the hill on which the battalion was posted being unable longer to withstand the murderous fire that at every discharge was decimating their ranks, they broke and fled in confusion, and in all directions—upwards of a thousand—thinking to escape the fire from which they were suffering, ran forward and jumped into a cut of the railroad, but found little safety in the movement, as the cut was swept from end to end by a battery further up the road. The main body of the enemy, however, fled precipitately back towards the town.

While the Washington artillery had been mowing down the centre, three brigades of our infantry had been busy on the flanks, and when the enemy gave way pursued them into the town.

During the greater part of the action Generals Lee and Longstreet were in the Washington artillery's breastworks, and are said to have enjoyed the sport intensely. Our whole loss on this wing amounts to five hundred killed and wounded.

Dec. 15, 7 A. M.—It was confidently expected that the enemy would renew the attack yesterday morning, and at an early hour the brisk cannonading along the front convinced many that the engagement was begun. The skirmishing of infantry was also for a time lively, but soon died away.

From eleven o'clock, A. M., until dark, only an occasional shell was thrown by either side.

Correspondence of Richmond Enquirer.

SUMMIT 8 MILES BELOW FREDERICKSBURG,
December 16th, 1 P. M.

Yesterday was comparatively calm and quiet. Save some little artillery duelling, the day past off without demonstration of a hostile character.

The road from the point to the immediate rear of the battle-line, was lined during the whole day with the ambulances and wagons, which were engaged in conveying the wounded to this point, from whence they will be sent to your city.

I have obtained from Dr. J. C. Herndon, the Surgeon on Gen. Lee's staff, the following statement of our loss, which may be relied upon as correct:—

McLAWS' DIVISION.

Barksdale and Cobb's Brigades	111
Semmes'	1
Kershaw's	259
Straggling cases	6
ANDERSON'S DIVISION.	
Wilcox's Brigade	9
Mahone's	5
RANSOM'S DIVISION.	
Cook's Brigade	395
A. P. Hill's Divison, about	600
Early's and Taliaferro's commands, about	300
D. H. Hill, " "	10
Washington Artillery, " "	23
	1,619
Picket's Division	40
Hood's "	100
	1,759

The most moderate estimate of the Yankee loss is 5,000, and some put it at 8 000. That they have suffered severely is evident to the most casual observer, and as a confirmation of it they withdrew during last night across the river, and it is conjectured are moving in the direction of Port Royal. While I write it is reported that our cavalry hold the town of Fredericksburg.

The town, on yesterday, was shelled by our troops in consequence of the houses being occupied by the enemy's sharpshooters

There was some firing with artillery, on yesterday, on the right: but it did not last long.

I could tell you what the prisoners have told me, but if you have as little respect for their word as I have you will not credit what they say. They profess to want peace, and believe it near at hand, on the basis of our independence. They curse Lincoln, curse Burnside, and swear they will never fight to free the negro! Can their words be relied on? Others, less skeptical than myself, must decide. They all agree that our army gave them a decent drubbing.

The loss in Cook's brigade, in the fight on Morris and Willis' hills, may be estimated as follows: 27th N. C. T., killed 3, wounded 15; 15th, killed 17, wounded 113; 46th, killed 5, wounded 75; 48th, killed 15, wounded 140. Total, killed 40, wounded 343.

Gen'l Gregg, of S. C., died of his wounds received at Fredericksburg; and Gen'l Cook, of N. C., is wounded, not seriously.

WOUNDED NORTH CAROLINIANS.—The Richmond papers give the following names of North Carolinians brought to the Hospitals in that city from the battle-field at Fredericksburg:

Lt J K Wiggins, Co B, 18th; Lt W H Holt, D, 38th, throat and leg; Capt H C Fiffs, H, 37th, left arm and breast; Lt L Crawford, A, 57th. Privates: J W Fully, C, 24th; J W Aycock, D, 24th; J H Lindsay, A, 5th; W Carswell, F, 6th; J Hanson, G, 19th; D M Aaker, I, 2d; B Candrell, I, 57th; J P Sales and W Wood, G, 54th; W Sauls and J E Stancell, D, 54th; J Fields, F, 3d cav; R. Hanner, I, 3d cav; J A Hoppy, G 3d; J T Hood, E, 9th; M Collier, E, 7th; S Lambert K, 7th; E. Johnson E, 33d

From the Richmond Enquirer.

UNPARALLELED ENORMITY.

We have before us copies of two depositions, which detail the circumstances of one of the most fiendish outrages which our truly diabolical foe has as yet perpetrated. These depositions have been forwarded to the War Department through our generals in North Carolina, where the crime was committed. The deponents are Caswell Woods and Elizabeth his wife, of the county of Craven. Mr. Woods is certified to by Gen. Evans as being "a respectable citizen and loyal to our cause, which with his being a poor man, seems to be the only causes of the fiendish outrages by the hellish savages." It is also stated that he is a class-leader in the Methodist Church. It is due to the civilized world and to outraged humanity, that the facts stated in these depositions should be known, and yet they are too infamously obscene to be fully described in a newspaper.—The house of these quiet and aged citizens was visited on the night of the 2d of Oct'r., by two Yankee troopers, armed with pistols and sabres. One of them, (the younger,) who was addressed by the other as "Captain," and sometimes as John, rode into the piazza, burst open the front door, and then rode into the house. The other, who was addressed by the "captain," sometimes as Charlie, sometimes as George, and Lieutenant, walked in.

Mr. Woods had retired to bed. We copy from his deposition:

"I came down stairs in a hurry, in my night clothes, and the one on the horse said to me, "you d——d old grey-headed son of a b—h, where were you day before yesterday?" and when I told him I was at home, he said, "you lie, for you shot at me." Upon this pretence, they cut out the cord from a bed in the room, said they would hang him, but finally tied him, took him out of the house and lashed him to a tree, with the threat of instant death if he made any outcry or attempted to get loose. They returned to the house and locked the door after them, and the old man had the inexpressible agony of listening for the rest of the night to the screams and doleful lamentations of his wife and daughter.

The statement made by Mrs. Woods in her deposition of what passed inside is truly heart-rending. The unparalleled villians made the poor helpless women not merely the victims of their brutal lust, but accompanied the outrage, which is worse than death, with circumstances that mark them as the most devilish even among the most abandoned of villians. Commencing by cursing Jesus Christ, with pistol in hand and with threat of instant death, the deponent was required by one of the beasts to divest herself of every particle of clothing. But this was almost Christian treatment, compared with other acts which may not be related.—While such was her own sufferings, the shrieks of her daughter in another room told that hers was a similar fate. About sunrise the next morning the human devils departed, leaving a horrible disease with those whom they had so horribly outraged!

It is with pain that such a sketch as the above is admitted into the columns of the *Enquirer*. But it is due to our own people and to the world that the villainies of our enemies should be known. The depositions have been laid before us with the suggestion endorsed thereon by the Adjutant General, "that so much of this account as is not too foul for publication should be given to the public, through the press, in order that *the righteous indignation* of our people, our Generals and our armies, may, under the Providence of God, visit a just retribution upon an enemy so fiend-like."—Concurring in the propriety of the suggestion, we have acted accordingly.

We are happy to say that Gen. Gustavus W. Smith has directed every effort to be made to ascertain the names of the parties, and to "demand their delivery for trial and punishment." We hope copies of the depositions have been forwarded to the authorities of the enemy. Surely there are some, even among them, who would be horrified by such conduct. The vengeance of Heaven *must* light upon them and their cause!

BY TELEGRAPH.

captured a number of Sutlers' wagons loaded with Christmas supplies, some of which were marked for Gen. Burnside.

A train of thirty-two new wagons, with six fine mules to each, was also captured and brought off.

The notorious Federal spy Underwood has been captured at his mother's house, in Prince William County, Va Gen. Hampton has rendered important service, with his Brigade of Cavalry, since the Winter campaign opened.—About 200 prisoners, captured by his command, will arrive here to day

FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

RICHMOND, Dec. 23d, 1862.

Passengers by the evening train report that there is no change in the situation of affairs at Fredericksburg.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec 23d, 1862.

John C. Underwood, the spy captured by Hampton, was the first man to raise the Black Republican flag on Virginia soil.

THE YANKEES DISPERSED AT CORINTH.

SELMA, ALA., Dec 23d. 1862.

The Reporter of this morning says that passengers on last night's train, from Meridian, Miss., report that five thousand cavalry, under Gen. VanDorn, dashed into Corinth on Sunday, dispersed the Yankees and took possession of the place.

THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL ON THE FREDERICKSBURG BATTLE.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN, Dec. 22d, 1862.

The Louisville Journal of the 19th inst. has been received. In speaking of the battle of Fredericksburg, it says: It is painful, it is absolutely sickening, to read of the horrible slaughter of our troops at Fredericksburg, the carnage is truly frightful; and again, it says that the war cannot be carried on much longer as it has been.

The following dispatch occurs in the telegraphic column of the Journal:

NEW YORK, Dec. 18th.—Gen. French went into battle with 7,000 men, two days after the battle only twelve hundred reported to him

Ex-Gov. Wm. Pousley, of Kentucky, died on the 17th inst.

NINETY REGIMENTS FOR THE YANKEE ARMY—CONFEDERATE BONDS IN THE NORTH.

MOBILE, ALA., Dec. 23d, 1862.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Murfreesboro', Tenn., Dec. 22d, says:

Northern papers state that a bill has been introduced in the Yankee Congress authorizing the organization of one hundred regiments of contrabands, to serve seven years.—Also to establish a line of steamers between New York and Liberia, and appropriates the proceeds of confiscated Rebel property for these purposes.

The New York Times says that parties in the North are largely purchasing Confederate Bonds at fifty cents on the dollar, and that the private paper of wealthy Southerners sells readily at par.

GRANT FALLEN BACK.

CANTON, MISS., Dec. 22d, 1862.

Grant's army has fallen back beyond Tallahatchie.

GEN. FORREST AGAIN ROUTS THE YANKEES—CAPTURES, ARMS, HORSES, STORES, &C.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 23d, 1862.

A special despatch to the *Rebel*, from Tuscumbia, Ala., December 22nd, says that a gentleman who arrived here to-day with his brother's corpse, killed in the fight at Lexington, Tenn., says that Gen. Forrest attacked and routed the Federals there on the 18th inst., capturing a battery, horses and all, and four hundred prisoners, 500 carbines, two hundred horses, several hundred saddles, and considerable commissary stores. Citizens reported the enemy five thousand strong, composed of new recruits. Our loss was very trifling.

A man here says that the Yankees had returned from Holly Springs.

THE YANKEES ROUTED AT ISLE OF WIGHT C. H., VIRGINIA.

PETERSBURG, VA., Dec. 24th, 1862.

On Sunday last Gen. Pryor, with a small detachment, attacked a Yankee force of several hundred, stationed at Isle of Wight Court House to protect the election of Representatives to the Abolition Congress. At the first charge Gen. Dix's protectors fled in great confusion, and were pursued ten miles at full speed. Our loss was trifling. Gen. Pryor and his men afterwards visited Smithfield.

Report of Killed and Wounded in the 18th Reg't, N. C. T., in the Battle of Fredericksburg.

Capt. T. J. Purdie, slightly wounded in right arm.
Lieut. W. H. McLaurin, slightly in hand.

COMPANY A.

Sergt T W Brown, slightly wounded.
Private J. M. Simmons, slightly wounded.
" F W W Sumlin " "
" D Stearns, " "

COMPANY B.

Private W Roberts, killed.
" T K Wiggins, slightly wounded.
Sergt W J Edwards, severely "
Private A J Cain, " "
" B B Gaige, " "
" Lewis Blackwell, severely wounded.
" Nelson Pate, slightly. "

COMPANY C.

Private Thomas P. Ward, killed.
" Wm Best, "
" M M Hampton, "
Sergt S A Long, severely wounded.
" J W Stephens, " "
Private S M Stephens " "
" S A Vause, " "
" D R Best, slightly "
" D Green, " "
" E K Vause, " "
" Julius Dula, " "
" G Mull, " "
" T J Martin, " "
" J B Stokes, " "
" J S Poovey, " "
" W Benfield, " "

COMPANY D.

Private R R Williams, severely wounded
" Enoch Spivey, " "
" Neill Edwards, slightly "
" Robt E Barney, " "
" D R Parker, " "
" W O Andrews, " "

COMPANY E.

" W J Cook, slightly wounded.
" G W F Woodcock, " "
" L H Malpass, " "

COMPANY F.

Sergt W H Powell, severely wounded.
Private J B McKinnon, slightly "
" John G Martin, " "
" N A McNeill, " "
" Wm Watters, " "
" Jeff Baynard, " "
" W Harriss, " "

COMPANY G.

Lieut B A Hallett, severely wounded.
" John J Poisson, slightly "
Corpl R T Lloyd, " "
" E J Moore, " "
Private G W Carlton, " "
" R S Wilkins, " "
" E Hawkins, " "
" W F Wilson, " "
" J D Ellis, " "
" L Church, severely "
" A W Hamrick, " "
" W L Ensley, " "
" L W Russell, " "

COMPANY H.

Capt S Y Allison, killed.
" D M Barefoot, severely wounded.
Sergt A G Smith, slightly "
" H Hall " "
Private J R Baldwin, " "
" Jas Jolley, " "
Private W H Joyner slightly wounded.
" J A Hinson, " "

COMPANY I.

Private David Bell, killed.
" P Palmer, "
" M Southard, "
" John Folks, "
" S Bell, severely wounded.
" J J Arwood, " "
" S A Godfrey, " "
" H H Burgess, " "
" R C Burgess, slightly "
" W A Burgess, " "
" Jas A Evans, " "
" T M Casey, " "
" H Jones, " "

COMPANY K.

Corpl J A Dunham, killed.
Private J D McDonald, "
" C Swindle, "
" J W Higgins, "
" R B Campbell, "
Sergt W H King, slightly wounded.
Private J M Collins, " "
" J W Cain, " "
" George Jones, " "
" A W Jessup, " "
Corpl J W Sykes, severely "
Private D M Monroe, " "
" W J McDuffie, " "

Total, 14 killed; 77 wounded.

W. H. McLAURIN,
Adjutant.

The Milledgeville (Ga.) Southern "Recorder," of Dec, 8th, learns with pleasure of the appointment of Brigadier General, A. R. Wright, of that city, to the rank of Major General; also, that Colonel Edward Thomas, of the 35th Georgia regiment, and Col, George T. Anderson, of the 11th Georgia regiment, have been promoted to the rank of Brigadier Generals.

HOW TO MAKE GOOD SOAP.—Take good strong lye from oak ashes and chop fine a good parcel of corn shucks, put them in the lye, boil until the lye eats up the shucks, add more shucks, taking the strings out, then you will have good soap.

[A sample can be seen at the *Courier* Office.—EDS. COURIER.]—*Charleston Courier.*

Lincoln has sent in a message to Congress recommending a vote of thanks to Lieutenant Commanding George W. Morris for his heroic defence of the sloop-of-war Cumberland against the Confederate iron-clad Merrimac, and to Lieutenant George L. Worden for skill and gallantry in fighting the Monitor against the Merrimac.—*Northern Paper.*

For the Journal.

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Co.,
OFFICE CHIEF ENG. & SUP'T.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 21st, 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—There is much apprehension about the damage done this Road during the late foray of the enemy.

They appear to have ventured as far South as Goshen Swamp, 64 miles from Wilmington, with a small force of cavalry. At Goshen they destroyed a part of the trestle bridge there, and half a mile further North they caught four of the Company's negroes and made them take up about 175 yards of the track. They burned several small culvert trestles as far North as Mount Olive. Another party came upon the Road at Dudley *too late*, however, to intercept the down passenger train, which had been run back from near Mount Olive, by the Southern branch of the Railroad destroying party. The party at Dudley burned the warehouse with 1,000 bushels of corn and meal, the wood and water station and three freight cars, lumber &c., doing the track very little damage.

During the attack on the Neuse River Bridge a working party tore up and turned over about half a mile of track—burning a portion of the cross ties. You can judge of the damage they have done us

The work of repairs has been pushed on so far to completion that our trains will run to within a short distance of Neuse River by Monday, 22d, (to-morrow) at 1 P M.

How and *why* Neuse Bridge was lost must rest with others to explain. It was fired by shells from nine pieces of artillery.

Without serious accident, and with the blessing of good weather, I hope to pass our trains over the Neuse before New Year's day. Yours truly,

S. L. FREMONT.

The Eutaw Regiment.—A Cold Ride to Magnolia.—The Reception.

CAMP LAMB, December 22nd, 1862.

To the Editors Journal:

Thursday afternoon, about sunset, our bugle sounded the assembly, and in an hour after we found ourselves on board of a Freight Train bound for some unknown place. After a cold and tiresome ride; with but a slice of raw bacon and a shingle, alias a hard biscuit, to form our evening's repast; nevertheless, with cheerful spirits, we found ourselves at sunrise, Friday morning, safe at the beautiful and hospital little town of Magnolia. Here we were ordered to embark, and procure something to appease the ravings of hunger. It gives me pleasure to chronicle the reception here, of a host of weary and hungry soldiers, by the noble, kind-hearted and generous people of Magnolia. Hardly had we put foot upon the soil of this patriotic little town, than its hospitality was abundantly visible. In every house a basin of clear and fresh water was furnished, for washing our faces and hands, a treat which we have not enjoyed since leaving our own dear homes. Next we were invited into a large and spacious hall, in the centre of which was spread a large table, filled with such viands as do not often greet the eyes of the weather-worn soldier. A treat, especially at that time, glorious beyond description. What next? Was this all? No—but around that sumptuous board, although servants were there, stood the Buds of Magnolia, supplying with their own delicate dear hands, those hands which, before the war, knew no harder labor than some fancy work, the wants of the hardy soldier.

To the inmates of one residence, especially, too much praise cannot be given, viz: To Mrs. Isaac Smith, Mrs Wm. Smith, and to her fair daughters. Every care and want of the homeless Soldier was here attended to. To them we tender our everlasting gratitude, and it is our sincere hope that Mrs. I Smith may soon be able to embrace in safety her cherished boy, who is now a prisoner among the Abolitionist. Many other instances of extreme liberality was shown, but unfortunately I am not able to chronicle them. One person, a whole soul being, flung open the doors of his seller, then replied: "There, gentlemen, you are wellcome to all I have." Here potatoes and cider were found, and most thankfully received; and which if the kind donor had chose to sell, would have made for him many a dollar. If I could but only reveal to such kind friends one half of our feelings, they would readily see that their gifts were duly appreciated. Such liberality and self-deprivation, especially coming from persons who are refugees, can and never will be forgotten as long as a single Eutaw lives. Three cheers for the noble people of Magnolia, may God grant them a long and happy life, is the sincere wish of

EUTAW.

Capture of Gen. Morgan.

The Murfreesboro' correspondent of the Atlanta *Confederacy*, under date of the 14th inst says:

I am at last compelled to chronicle the capture of Gen. John H. Morgan, the hero of a thousand hair-breadth escapes, and one who was thought to be invincible.—He surrendered a willing captive to the beautiful and accomplished Miss Ready of Murfreesboro', on this day, at 6 o'clock, P. M. The marriage ceremony was performed by "Bishop" Gen. Polk, in the presence of a few relatives and friends, including Gens. Bragg, Hardee, Cheatham and Breckinridge.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Guardian.

The following resolutions were offered in the House, by Mr. Hutson, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved unanimously, That while we are grateful to a merciful God for again enabling us to repel our remorseless foe, we mourn, with bitter grief, the costly price which, in His inscrutable wisdom, He has required us to pay fo victory.

Resolved unanimously, That in the death of Maxey Gregg, while maintaining with his sword those great principles to which he had given a life-long support, the State feels that she has lost a brave and skillful soldier, a wise, pure and consistent statesman, and a most loyal citizen. And while it is becoming to bow in humble submission to this most severe chastisement, to mourn with real sorrow, it is the tender privilege of a Christian people.

Resolved unanimously, That to evince our deep respect for the life, character and services of Gen Gregg, the Legislature will proceed in a body, with its officers, to receive and escort his honored remains, whenever they shall arrive, to be laid in the bosom of the mother he loved and honored; and that his Excellency the Governor be invited to unite with us in this last sad tribute to the worth of the lamented hero.

Resolved unanimously, That our sympathies are due and are tendered to our sister, Georgia, who mourns, like us, a loyal, honored, useful son. In Thomas R. R. Cobb she has lost one who was worthy to be the comrade and compatriot of Maxey Gregg.

Resolved unanimously, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the family of Gen. Gregg, and to the Governor of Georgia.

The following resolutions were offered in the Senate yesterday, by Hon. G. W. Oswald, Senator from St. Bartholomew's, and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That this General Assembly has received with profound sorrow the intelligence of the death of the late General Maxey Gregg, one of our purest and best citizens and a soldier who has not been excelled in patriotism and valor.

Resolved, That a Committee of four Senators be appointed to make suitable arrangements for receiving the remains of General Gregg, on their arrival in Columbia, and in cooperating with the other authorities in paying a suitable tribute of respect to his memory, and that a messenger be sent to the House of Representatives, proposing the appointment of a similar Committee to confer with the Committee of the Senate on this subject.

The following Senators were appointed the Committee, viz: Messrs. Oswald, Moses, Maxwell and Arthur.

A message was sent to the House of Representatives, requesting the appointment of a similar Committee by that body, when the following Representatives were appointed, viz: Messrs. Lide, Bryce, Perrin and Graham.

Important Action of Our Military Authorities.

From the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Daily Rebel, Dec. 16.

MURFREESBORO,' Tenn., Dec. 12, 1862.

FRIEND PAUL: Generals Bragg and Rosencranz have recently been corresponding relative to loyal citizens being arrested and confined in Northern prisons, and subsequently allowed to come South in order to effect an exchange.

Gen. Bragg demanded that all citizens of Tennessee, now held as prisoners for none other reason than loyalty to the Confederate Government, be realised, on the grounds that he (Rosencranz) had no right to imprison citizens in their own country, for their loyalty to their own Government.

Gen. Rosencranz replied that citizens of Tennessee are citizens of the United States, and that disloyalty to the United States Government is sufficient cause for their arrest and imprisonment, and declines to accede to the demands of Gen. Bragg.

Gen. Bragg then informed Gen. Rosencrans that he shall, in future, hold in close confinement all officers of the United States Army captured by the forces of the Confederate States under his command, as hostages for citizens imprisoned by him, and to carry this into effect he has ordered all officers of the United States now here to be sent to Chattanooga for confinement. Fifteen of the Abolitionists, therefore, start for your city to-morrow. Their names are as follows:

Col. A. B. Moore, 104th Illinois Infantry.
Lieut Col. D. Hopeman, 104th Illinois Infantry.
Lieut, Col. R. R. Stewart, 2d Indiana Cavalry.
Major I. H. Widmer, 104th Illinois Infantry.
Capt. J. W. Krieder, 108th Ohio, Company B.
Capt. Cris. Beck, 2d Indiana Cavalry, Company L.
1st Lieut. J. W. Hudson, 2d Indiana Cavalry, Company C.
1st Lieut. Enoch Barnet, 2d Indiana Cavalry. Company E.
1st Lieut. Alex. Hess, 2d Indiana Cavalry, Company F.
1st Lieut. D. Parsley, 2d Indiana Cavalry Company B.
1st Lieut. Deward, 2d Indiana Cavalry, Company B.
2d Lieut. W. G. Brush, 2d Indiana Cavalry, Company H.
2d Lieut. J. B. Williams, 2d Indiana Cavalry, Company D.
2d Lieut. G. W. Daily, 2d Indiana Cavalry, Company I.
2d Lieut. James Kern, 2d Indiana Cavalry, Company B

All of whom were captured By Morgan at Hartsville, on the 7th inst.

In haste, yours, ARNI.

The bill which Senator Henderson introduces tomorrow for gradual emancipation in Missouri, varies but little from the President's plan, and runs through a term of many years. An effort will be made to have a special joint committee on the subject.

Northern Paper.

Burnside's Fate Merited.

The Chicago *Times*, writing before the late battle, gives a little insight into the future. It says:

If a battle shall take place this side of Richmond, it will be upon ground chosen by the Confederates. Their communications with Richmond are all open, and they possess facilities of transportation that will enable them to avoid a battle if they choose to retreat. Where they go, Gen. Burnside must follow. If they must their armies behind the fortifications of the rebel capital, they must be attacked and beaten there. If Gen. Burnside is incompetent to perform this feat, he will be removed. The work of decapitation is to continue until the man be found who can reduce the rebel stronghold without engineering, or ditch digging, or the erection of batteries, or planting of cannon, but by simply "throwing our soldiers against the enemy's works." Military science and experience are altogether too slow for the impatience of the Administration and the peril surrounding it. Besides, "it is not education or experience that makes Generals." "They are born, not made." They have heard "mysterious voices," and have revelations denied to others. President Lincoln is a General. A short time since he gave McClellan the benefit of his as a tactician, and within a day or two has volunteered the same advice to Burnside.—Witness

"It is understood that the President has furnished a copy of his letter to General McClellan—and on which McClellan failed to act—to General Burnside, for the consideration and guidance of that officer. The President has also read this letter to various parties, and it will no doubt be given to the public. It is a document which will elevate Mr. Lincoln in the esteem of all thoughtful men, and will show conclusively that he has not been content with the nominal position of Commander-in-Chief, but has studied the great principles underlying the conduct of military affairs."

The New York *Times* is responsible for the above. It is not burlesque, but truth. The substance of that letter was to advise McClellan of the necessity of pushing his army southward. The same order has been given to Burnside, and if he does not obey it, off goes his head. If he does obey it, then there is just one thing that can save the Army of the Potomac from defeat—That will be the overwhelming confidence of Lee, when he knows that McClellan is no longer opposed to him. This may lead him to give battle upon equal terms. We should have but little doubt in that case that the generalship of Burnside and the valor of our troops would carry the old flag safely through. But we have seen that there is no necessity of Lee's doing this. If he can draw our army after him to Richmond he will be content to let it waste itself away in the fruitless endeavor to keep open its communication with Washington. If Burnside penetrated to Richmond, and maintained himself there for a month, an expedition by way of the Peninsula may be sent to his relief; but without this the attempt to carry the rebel capital by the present Army of the Potomac will only end in defeat and disaster. If it does thus end, the General commanding will not be responsible. It will be the Administration which has compelled the movement. If an expedition shall be sent by way of the Peninsula the judgment of McClellan will be approved.

English Opinion.

The New York *World* says: The following letter received by the Scotia is from one of the most distinguished members of the British Parliament, who, from the commencement of the rebellion to the time of Mr. Lincoln's latest proclamations, has been one of the most steadfast supporters of the Northern cause:

LONDON, October 25, 1862.

Your last letter is one of the most cheering that I have received from your unhappy country for many months. We, in England, who value our institutions far beyond any other earthly blessings, have stood aghast at the way in which your authorities have treated the most sacred rights of the citizen.

Freedom of the press—gone! Safety of the person—gone!! Safety and security of property—gone!!! Everything that as a nation of freemen you ought to hold most dear, quietly abandoned to that monstrous bundle of frivolous incompetency, the Washington cabinet.

No doubt the South have combined, legislated, and fought with considerable ability—in a manner which has somewhat astonished Europe—but the best and most potent friends of the South have really been your present administration and its myrmidons. If Gens. Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson had taken Washington, it would not have been half so important for the Southern cause as your *sending* General Butler to New Orleans and *keeping* him there. The whole authority of the South of course takes care that *this* shall be assumed as a fair specimen of the professed "Nothern conciliation."

Very much to the same effect are Mr. Lincoln's proclamations about slavery and its partial abolition. Another twelve month's perseverance in the present course and practice of your Government, aided by Mr. Chase's portentous success in the commencement of a career (which only requires *time* to end in hopeless insolvency and most discreditable repudiation,) will only find you broken and disjointed at home, despised and distrusted abroad.

It is quite evident that the Republican party have been "weighed in the balance and found wanting." Of the Democrats I do not know enough to predicate, but surely they must have something more of statesmanship among them than the present authorities. In any case, it is worth the trial. You cannot be in worse hands than your present rulers, whether the policy should be amity, or extermination to the South.

You ask for intelligence in advance of press news. When Parliament is sitting it frequently happens that members have such information, but in the recess this source of information is extremely narrow and precarious. For example, there was to have been a Cabinet meeting on the 23d instant, at which it was understood that the question of the recognition of the Southern States was to have been mooted. This Cabinet did not meet, and no one knows exactly why. The question of recognition is, of course, the most interesting that can come to you from Europe at the present time. I believe the feeling, both in France and England, is now general that the South has earned the right to recognition as a separate State.

France recognized you in the last century when you had not a tithe of the power exhibited by the South; still there does not appear to be any desire to precipitate this matter, or in any way to wound the national sensibilities of the North, if justice can be done without, but your sending a person of such acknowledged judgment, calmness and competency as Commodore Wilkes to the West India station may alter all this.

The Cotton Crop.

The following letter from the British Consul at Charleston is published in the English papers:

BRITISH CONSULATE,
CHARLESTON, August 13.

MY LORD:—The near approach of the close of the "Cotton year," which is compiled from September 1, seems to render appropriate a few remarks upon the condition and amount of the crop which has been planted during the last spring and summer, as well as some general information on the subject of the cotton supply from the Southern States of America.

I begin by expressing my regret that he disturbed state of the country, and the irregularity of communication, render it more difficult than usual to procure trustworthy details. But I have taken some pains to collect the information, and venture to think that it may be depended upon.

There can be but little doubt that the crop of 1862 would, under ordinary circumstances, have reached 4,500,000 bales; but in consequence of the civil war, not more than 1,500,000 have been planted. It is thought by some that the present crop will not exceed one million bales, but I have reason to believe that the supply from Texas has been under-estimated. That State has been as yet very little disturbed by military operations, so that agriculture has been less interferred with than elsewhere. On the banks of the Mississippi very little cotton has been planted, as the danger is too great. It is only in the interior of the various States, at a distance from the great rivers, that the crop of this year is to be found.

The crop of 1860 was disposed of, and, in a considerable measure, exported before the blockade of the Southern ports was established, but it is calculated that 750,000 bales still remain on hand.

The crop of 1861 amounted to about 2,750,000 bales. Of these about one million bales have been destroyed, at various places, to prevent their falling into the hands of the Federals; the rest is stored in the interior of the different States. Much of it has been bought by foreigners, who hope to preserve it as neutral property through all the dangers of the war.

About 50,000 bales have run the blockade successfully, chiefly to Nassau. One cargo has gone to Barcelona, and one to France; I do not take into account the products of the Sea Islands of South Carolina and Georgia. They are in the possession of the Federals, and I have no means of ascertaining whether any cotton at all has been grown there during the present season.

The amount, therefore, of cotton remaining in the Southern States at this date, which might be available to foreign commerce as soon as the blockade is removed, may be said to stand thus:

	BALES.
Remainder of crop of 1860	750 000
Undestroyed crop of 1861	1 750,000
Crop of 1862 (not yet picked)	1,500 000
	4,000,000
Shipped through the blockade	50,000
Remaining in the South	3,950,000

It must, of course, be remembered that a portion, or the whole, of this accumulation may be destroyed at any moment by the Southern people.

I have, etc.,
(Signed) R. BUNCH.

The Resources of the Two Countries.

The New York correspondent of the London *Times* (Dr Mackay) furnishes the British public with some official statistics bearing on this subject, which cannot fail to make an impression on a people who give so much attention to matters of production and trade. The facts brought to light are not so novel to our own people, but as they furnish ground of great encouragement to persevere, and justify the fullest confidence in final success, we transfer them to our columns. In introducing them, the *Times* correspondent says: "If only the exhaustion of either of the combatants, and not the intervention of Europe, is to end the strife, it is highly important to ascertain more exactly than by mere conjecture the relative resources of the belligerents. The great wealth of the North, aided by the command of the sea, is doubtless sufficient to protract the war for a generation, if the Northern people are of one mind.—But are not the resources of the South, though unaided by foreign commerce, or by any greater help than may be casually afforded by a few successful breaches of the blockade, sufficient to cope with the whole power of the North for as long a period as the patience of Europe will tolerate? Those who are in doubt on this subject may find material for calculation in the following tables drawn from the official returns of the last Census (1860) of the U. States, prepared at a time when secession and civil war were not deemed possible by the Northern mind. They are drawn from the volume recently published by authority of Congress, and exhibit some results for which neither the European Governments nor the Federal States were altogether prepared, and show a self-sustaining power in the Southern and Slave States which renders the self-complacent boasting of the North an unsafe foundation on which to build in speculating upon the duration of the contest. The facts of these tables, admitted to be authentic by the Federal Government, show that in the production of food—even before the time when the Southern Government recommended its people to increase the cultivation of corn, rice and sugar, and diminish that of cotton and tobacco—the South was much more nearly on a level with the North than nine persons out of ten imagined. The South produces relatively more horses than the North, and positively more pork and Indian corn, both of which are largely used in feeding its agricultural laborers. Were rice and sugar added to the food items, and these with maize and pork and animals slaughtered for consumption, balanced against the food produce of the North, it would be found, leaving cotton and tobacco out of the calculation, that the South, with a smaller population, is actually richer than the North in wealth drawn from agriculture; and that, under such circumstances, its capability of enduring a long war is much larger—quite irrespective of foreign commerce—than the world has been taught to believe. The figures speak for themselves, and tell a story which Mr. Lincoln and the North would do well to study:—

AMERICAN STATISTICS.

Population, resources, &c., of the Free and of the Slaveholding States, according to the Census of 1860:

Population of the Free States,	18,907 753
" " Slave States (Free),	8,2 2,7-2
" " " (slaves),	3,950,511
Total population of the United States, excluding the territories,	31,151,046
The assessed value of real estate and personal property in the Free States was	$6,541,027,619
Ditto, in the Slave States,	5,465 80 ,957
Total assessed value for the 34 States,	$12,006,836,578
The number of acres of improved lands in the Free States was	88,181,468
Ditto, in the Slave States,	74,623,055
Total improved lands in the 34 States, acres	162,804,521
The cash value of farms, farming implements and machinery in Free States, was	$4,309,052,835
Ditto, in the Slaveholding States,	2,675,476,311
Total value in United States of ditto,	$6,884,539,156
The number of horses, asses and mules in the Free States, was	3,669,239
Ditto, in the Slave States,	3,537,236
Total number of horses, asses and mules in the United States,	7,206,475

SUMMARY OF MILCH COWS, WORKING OXEN, OTHER CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE.

In the Free States.		In the Slaveholding States.	
Milch Cows,	5,235,254	Milch Cows,	3,428 011
Working Oxen,	1,011,868	Working Oxen,	1 176,286
Other Cattle.	6,412 200	Other Cattle,	8,187,125
Sheep,	15 367,312	Sheep,	7,064,116
Swine,	11,846,629	Swine,	20,651,182
	39,873,263		40,506 720
			39,873,263
Total number of milch cows, working oxen, other cattle, sheep and swine in the United States,			80,379,983
The value of live stock in the Free States, was			$374,525,612
Ditto in the Slave States,			524,336,743
Total value of live stock in the thirty-four States,			$1,098,862,355
The number of bushels of wheat produced in the Free States, was			120,170,315
Ditto in the Slave States,			50,005 713
Total production in the thirty-four States, bushels			170,176,027
The number of bushels of rye in the Free States was			16,897,379
And in the Slaveholding States			4,067,667
Total production of rye in the thirty four States, bushels			20,965,046
The number of bushels of Indian corn produced in the Free States was			393,756,465
And in the Slaveholding States			434,938,063
Total production of Indian corn in the thirty-four States, bushels			827,694,528
The number of bushels of oats produced in the Free States was			138,864 580
And in the Slave States			33,324 515
Total production of oats in the thirty-four States, bushels			172,089,095
The total production of rice in the Free States was, lb			4,139
And in the Slaveholding States, lb			187,136,034
Total production of rice in the thirty-four States, lb			187,140,173
The total production of [illegible] States was, lb			53,734,028
And in the Slaveholding States, lb			370,630,723
Total production of tobacco in the thirty-four States, lb			429,364,751
The total production of ginned cotton in the Free States was, bales of 400 lb			6
And in the Slaveholding States			5,196,938
Total production of ginned cotton in the 34 States, bales of 400 lb each			5 196,944
The total production of Irish and sweet potatoes, peas, and beans, in the Free States was, bushels			103,494,753
And in the Slave States			63,229,982
Total production in the 34 States of Irish and sweet potatoes, peas, and beans, bushels			166,724,735
The total production of wool in the Free States was, lb			45,247 012
And the Slave States			14,685,316
Total production of wool in the 34 States, lb			59,932,328
The total production of barley and buckwheat in the Free States was, bushel			31,598,149
And in the Slave States, bushels			1,666,516
Total production of barley and buckwheat in the 34 States, bushels			33,264,665
The value of orchard products and of the production of market-gardens in the Free States was			$26,694 014
And in the Slave States			$8,103,216
Total value of orchard products and of the productions of market-gardens in 34 States			$34,997,230
The number of gallons of wine made in the Free States, was			1,427 516
And in the Slave State			433 203
Total in the 34 States, gallons			1,860,819
The number of pounds of butter made in the Free States was			368 646,282
And in the Slave States			91,026,370
Total production of butter in the 34 States lb			459,672,652
The number of pounds of cheese made in the Free States was			104,541,095
And in the Slave States			1,257,557
Total production in the 34 States lb			105,788,652
The number of tons of hay made in the Free States was			17,215,952
And in the Slave States			1,857,554
Total production of hay in the 34 States, tons			19,073,506
The number of bushels of clover seed and grass seed made in the Free States was			1,503 060
And in the Slave States			3 5,667
Total production of clover and grass seed in the 34 states, bushels			1,828,717
The number of tons of hemp, dew, water-rotted and otherwise, prepared in the Free States was			40 800
And in the Slave States			63,680
Total hemp for the 34 States, tons			104,480
The total production of cane sugar made in the Free States, hhds. of 1,000 lb			283
And in the Slave States			301,922
Total production for the 34 States, hhds			302,205
The total production of cane molasses in the			

Free States was, gallons	6[illegible]
And in the Slave States	16,327,014
Total in the 34 States, gallons	16,337,660
Of Sorghum molasses the Free States made, gallons	4,717.128
And in the Slave States	2,458,917
Total Sorghum molasses in the 34 States	7,176,042
The total production maple molasses in the Free States was, gallons	1,474,155
And in the Slave States	470,144
Production of the 34 States, gallons	1,944,299
The production of maple sugar in the Free States, was lb.	37,186,065
And of the Slave States, lb.	1,677,533
Production of the 34 States, lb.	38,863,568
The production of hops in the Free States was, lb.	10,9?2 296
And in the Slave States, lb.	27,537
Total production of the 34 States, lb.	11,009,833
The production of flax in the Free States was, lbs	2,045,630
And in the Slave States, lb	1,733,213
Total flax in the 34 States, lbs	3,778,843
The production of flax seed in the Free States was, bushels	513,227
And in the Slave States, bushels	98,553
Total production of flax seed in the 34 States, bushels	611,780
The production of silk cocoons in the Free States was, lbs	5 350
And in the Slave States,	1,211
Total in the 34 States, lbs	6,561
The production of beeswax and honey in the Free States was, lbs	10,987,926
And in the Slave States,	15,382,905
Total beeswax and honey for the 34 States, lbs	26,370,831
The value of home-made manufactures in the Free States,	$5,699,727
And in the Slave States,	18,526,734
Total home-made manufactures in the 34 States,	$24,226,461
The value of animals slaughtered in the Free States,	$105,869 980
And in the Slave States,	106 362,075
Total value of animals slaughtered in the 34 States,	$212,032,055

*The above is the assessed value according to preliminary reports on the 8th Census, page 194. On page 195 there is given what is termed the true value, but which should be regarded as the speculative value. The speculative value of the real and personal estate of the State of Illinois is set down at $871,860 282; the assessed value, $389 207,372—making a difference in that State alone of $489,652,910. This may in part be accounted for thus: The Illinois Central Railroad hold large tracts of land obtained from the general Government as a bonus for building their road. These lands are only worth the assessed value which the State of Illinois taxes them at. The speculative value is what the company hopes to get for them. Apply this theory to most of the Western and North-Western States, and it will be perceived the assessed should be regarded as the true value.

JOHN VAN BUREN'S LAST.—In John Van Buren's speech at the Democratic meeting in New York, the night before the municipal elections, he said:

They have talked of arresting prominent men on our side, and they have spoken at times of arresting me—not to me—they would not talk such nonsense to me, but to sick relatives, to women and children, and to other persons that might be around. I told them that they dare not arrest me in the city of New York; the physical force was too strong against them. They thought they would arrest me in Philadelphia, where they had a majority, I went there to see if they would; but they did not do it there. I went to Baltimore, and as they did not do it there I went to Washington and into the President's house. My business there has been the subject of considerable conversation. I had no business on earth except to see whether they wanted to arrest me; and I now say that while I knew then, and knew always, that they did not dare arrest me as long as I kept inside the constitution and the laws, (and however moderate a lawyer I may be, yet I knew law enough not to violate it,) and while I know perfectly well that they did not dare arrest me as they had arrested others; and more than that, I say this, that if any man connected with the illegal arrests that have been made in the State of New York, sets his foot upon the soil of New York, I will arrest him—and, so help me God, he shall be brought to such punishment as the constitution and the laws of this country demand.

Gossip and Rumors About Washington.

The following paragraphs are from the Washington correspondence of the New York papers:

A military dinner was given to General McClellan to-day at Willard's, by General Van Allen, as a social compliment.

It is now understood that Secretary Smith will resign his portfolio about the 1st of January next, and that, if continued in India, it will be given to Judge Usher. The friends of Judge Holt, however, are very sanguine that he will distance all competitors in the race.

In the court martial of Gen. Fitz John Porter, now going on at Washington, Colonel Smith, U. S. Volunteers, (an aid to Gen. John Pope) was examined, and testified that he had informed Gen. Pope that he believed Gen. Porter to be a traitor, and would fail him. He further testified his belief that if Porter had attacked the enemy's right flank, as ordered, they would not only have beaten the enemy, but made the battle a complete route.

A Reported Victory at Piketon—Gen. Floyd's Command.

A letter was received in Richmond Tuesday, from an officer in Gen. Floyd's command, which conveys the gratifying report of an important success at Piketon, Ky. We copy the following passages of the letter:—*Lynchburg Repub.*

NEAR GRUNDY, WESTERN VA.,
December 9th, 1862.

We have just heard that the State Line has met with glorious success Piketon, in Kentucky, is said to be taken by Col, Clarkson, Col. John Dilly and fifty men killed; sixty prisoners taken. The enemy's whole force of four hundred and fifty men are scattered, and nine flat boats taken loaded with stores.

Gen. Floyd with the remainder of his force, has cleared out Peter's creek Home Guards, and utterly scattered and routed the bands which threatened this section with invasion.

The news came last night, and was brought by a soldier. I believe it, but cannot vouch for it.

We are fast frozen up here We are guarding this end of the road, and having but a small force, we have had a hard time. I have slept in snow and ice until I am as hardy as a Laplander.

General Floyd will be at Grundy to-morrow.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD AT THE MARKET HOUSE, in the Town of Wilmington, on 1st January, 1863,
2 LIKELY NEGRO WOMEN,
One of them having three children.
Terms cash.
D. S. COWAN, Administrator.
Dec. 9th, 1862. 52:11-ts*

50 BUSHELS OF SHOE PEGS, at WILSON'S.
500 PAPERS OF PINS, at WILSON'S.
120,000 PISTOL AND GUN CAPS, at WILSON'S.
450 LBS. OF POWDER, at WILSON'S.
1,000 PAPERS OF TACKS, at WILSON'S.
6,000 LBS. OF SOLE LEATHER, at WILSON'S.
160 FINE FRENCH CALF SKINS, at WILSON'S.
1,500 LBS. OF WAX UPPER LEATHER,

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, DEC'R 20, 1862.

We would respectfully refer our readers to the telegraphic news we present in another column for all the *information* we can now give them. We are *without* a paper from either the North or the South, and can only listen to rumours which are generally not worth the amount of breath employed in ventilating them.

This much is certain. The advance upon Goldsboro' is made with a force and a determination which exceeds all our previous anticipations, and indicates a design on the part of the enemy to make this State the theatre of an important part of their operations during the campaign which they propose to carry on this winter.—North Carolina and South-side Virginia are evidently to be the base, or least *a* base of operations against Richmond.

There was hard fighting yesterday in the immediate vicinity of Goldsboro', though with what result we have not yet been able to learn. We fear that the enemy's force is very heavy, and that he is constantly getting reinforcements. From information obtained from Newbern we are led to the inference that either the Suffolk army, or an important portion of Burnside's force is being transferred to North Carolina.

The enemy burned the two culverts on each side of the Goshen Swamp trestle work on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, seriously damaged the trestle-work itself, and tore up some two hundred yards of the track in one place and about seventy yards in another, or rather they made the railroad negroes do it. They built fires on the track at Mount Olive and Milton, though we have not learned the amount of damage done at these points.

It will be seen by our dispatches that the Yankees have succeeded in burning the bridge over the Neuse river, about 2 miles from Goldsboro'.

Upon the whole, our people appear to be maintaining their ground. They are fighting valiantly and well.

We regret to learn that Col. Radcliff was taken prisoner at Kinston, but has been released on parole. Lieut. Lippitt is said to be missing, but is believed to be a prisoner. Capts. O. P. Meares and W. S. Anderson are safe.

General Lee appears to have got Burnside into a big trap and to have given him a foretaste of tophet. Burnside will fall as soon as Pope or nearly so.

It appears doubtful from our dispatches whether any forces from Suffolk are among those advancing upon Goldsboro'. It is more probable that Banks' expedition is there in force.

The news from Fredericksburg is encouraging and likely to be true. Burnside is certainly no match for Lee.—*Daily Journal*, 18th.

Cæsar came, saw and conquered. Banks and Foster came, saw, plundered, got whipped and "skedaddled."

They came up like hungry wolves, marking their path by desolation. Ruined homes, desolated farms, wrecked buildings, burned bridges, stolen negroes mark their track.

They plundered helpless women and children—they have been driven back by far inferior numbers of armed men. They have showed themselves to be robbers and Vandals, lacking even in the courage that history ascribes to those scourges of the Roman Empire, or popular opinion connects with the image of the bold highwayman.

But perhaps, after all, the Abolition forces did what they were sent for—carrying out their programme in full, desolating the country, exhausting its resources, and hoping to make men partizans of submission by causing them to feel the miseries attendant upon a war waged for independence. In this they will not succeed, while they will embitter the feelings of all and make them even more adverse than ever to the reconstruction of a Union that would join them by an unnatural bond to a people that they have seen guilty of such atrocities, and from whom they have suffered so many wrongs.

But although the Yankees have disappeared from the front of our forces near Goldsboro', there is no certainty as to where they have gone. Some even go so far as to think that they may bend their way in this direction. We do not think so. They will never attempt such a march by land unless indeed they be crazy, and Banks is not crazy, although no match for Gustavus W. Smith in military knowledge or capacity.

After all the flourish of trumpets made over the Banks' expedition, we are inclined to think that, in coming to Beaufort harbor it reached the point for which it was intended to sail, but that in failing to reach Goldsboro', it did not reach the point aimed at, and failed to accomplish the main object in view.

But they have done much injury to private property both belonging to individuals and to corporations, and in doing so they have no doubt carried out *one* part of their programme.

We expect to hear something of them soon. At present it is doubtful whether they are going to Newbern, Beaufort or ———. We hope the latter place may receive them before they do much more harm. We trust that their *final* destination may be their immediate destination.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we have semi-official information that the enemy beat a rapid retreat towards Newbern on night before last. It is supposed their next effort will be to take Wilmington. We are sure when the attempt is made, they will meet with a *warm* reception, equally as warm as at Kinston and Goldsboro', if not a little more so. They have made their boast that they would occupy this place on the 25th inst. We shall see.

The Yankees are informed, so they say—that the roads leading to Wilmington from the sea coast are all mined, or filled with masked batteries. They propose to get over this by putting Confederate prisoners in front and making them point out the situation of such mines or other works, or at any rate run the risk of the explosion or draw the fire of the battery.

Now that is a proposition that would disgrace a Tartar or a Hindoo, and yet it is gravely made and shamelessly avowed through the columns of a leading New York paper, an organ and supporter of the Lincoln administration and presumed to reflect its views and to be aware of its policy.

We have nothing to say about the mines or batteries alluded to. We can't quite inform our Yankee cotemporaries, but no doubt if they attempt to march upon Wilmington, they will find out whether or not they have been correctly informed. They may possibly find also that the taking of prisoners is a game that two can play at.

We don't want to see the enemy attack the Cape Fear, but if they *will* come, we opine they will find some little opposition. There will be an unwillingness to let them come in which may result in keeping them "out in the cold." Wilmington may be taken—that is the fortune of war, but that it will ever be surrendered we do not believe.

Cannot our State exchanges be sent to us by *some* route or routes? As for instance, why cannot the Raleigh papers be sent either by way of Charlotte and Columbia, and so reach us from the South, or by the stage to Fayetteville, and so by the steamers or by the sulky mail, which goes three times a week. Or why can't we get even the Fayetteville papers. We think, indeed we feel confident that our isolation will soon cease, our road be repaired, and our communications restored, but just now, as the thing stands, "our sufferings is intolerable."

The Position.

We use the above phrase instead of "the situation," because the latter has, by its employment in the columns of the New York *Herald*, become little better than mere slang.

The position of things in North Carolina is shown by our despatches. Upon the whole, the enemy is unhappy and disappointed He is being reinforced, but his lines of communication with the seaboard are long and precarious and his position untenable. He must retreat towards Newbern. He cannot exist in the interior of this State.

Now, whether the enemy attempts an advance upon Weldon, an attack upon Wilmington, or an approach to Petersburg, and thence to Richmond, our forces are so placed that, moving upon an interior line, they can be at any menaced point in time to render his efforts abortive. An attack *may* soon be made upon Wilmington. It looks as though it would be, and yet we have no assurance of it. We have been so worried, bedevilled, annoyed, harrassed, and depopulated by this threat that, upon the whole, we are in the humor of the man threatened with a thrashing, who requested his enemy "if he was a-comin' to come along." If they are coming, we want them to come at once and let us see what we can do with them. During the epidemic here the most comfortable time we had was after we had wrestled with Yellow Jack and he had not thrown us—in plain terms after we had had the fever. So with an attack upon Wilmington, until the attack is made and repulsed, as we think it will be, we will, as a community, be nervous and undecided, and real estate will have no fixed value.

An attack upon Wilmington, fully and conclusively repulsed, with a satisfactory chastisement of the enemy, would, in a mere pecuniary point of view, benefit property here to an amount sufficient to pay for a loss or devastation equal to half a million of dollars. Bombardments are not such terrible things after all. Vicksburg had shot and shell thrown into it by the tens of thousands, and yet not as many persons were killed in Vicksburg by the bombardment as died here in one day of Yellow Fever. We do not wish to see the town attacked, but if it is attacked, we coincide fully in the course indicated by General Whiting—defend it to the last extremity and at any pecuniary sacrifice. If the defence of the military position jeopardizes the safety of town property, while the abandonment of the position involves evil to the Confederacy, we say at once, let the town, let the property go, before the country shall suffer. All we have got is here, and nearly all would be lost by the destruction of town, we might say that all would be.

So far we go. Millions—all we have or are—for defence, but unless for defence we see no use in destruction. If the burning of the town of Wilmington should enable our armies to hold the military position, or should even promise to do so, we should at once say—burn it. But if it should not do so, if no military advantage should depend upon it, we would be forced to submit to destruction, if ordered, but we could not obtain the assent of our judgment to its propriety or policy.

We are informed by salt-makers on the Sound that at present the production is not more than one-third the full capacity of the works. They say that they cannot get transportation, and don't want to risk keeping large quantities on hand at this point or its vicinity.

We have no doubt the salt-makers believe that they state the motives of their action in good faith, but other people will say that the most of the rush for pork-saving is over, that the demand has somewhat slackened, and the disproportion between it and the supply has somewhat lessened, and that the stoppage of the Salt works is intended, by limiting the supply to keep up the price at famine rates.—Will "other people" be wholly wrong? We assure the Salt-makers that what we have stated is said and believed and will be acted upon, so far as action is practicable.

We have opposed the indiscriminate and unthinking hue and cry against salt makers. We thought it unjust and we think so still, but we would warn our salt-making friends that where there is so much smoke, there is apt to be at least some fire. They have wed a pretty wide row, and it would be better for them to add as little fuel to the flame of popular prejudice—whether just or unjust—as possible.

We learn that on Thursday morning about an hour before day, the Steamer Kate McLaurin, with some sixty passengers on board and a heavy freight, sunk in the Cape Fear River about two miles below Elizabethtown.

So far as we can learn, the accident occurred from some neglect to the working of the pumps.

The steamer was run up to the bank, where she lay with her lower deck completely under water. All the passengers got safely to shore, though with some difficulty. A large proportion of the freight consisted of salt, which was melted, and we suppose lost. The baggage of the passengers was generally wet and damaged. The loss will probably exceed twenty thousand dollars.

The election held Thursday for Commissioners of Town resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen, being the ticket advertised in the *Journal*:—Alfred Martin, S. D. Wallace, Wm. A. Wright, O. G. Parsley, B. G. Worth, Miles Costin, C. D. Ellis.

Owing to the public excitement in reference to the war, the vote was exceedingly small.

The Iron Steamer *Cornubia* with goverment stores, shoes, blankets, medicines and iron plates, has arrived at a Confederate port.

By this arrival the London *Index* of the 30th of October and 6th of November have been received. We have no time to-day to make extracts, but will endeavor to do so at the earliest moment. The *Index* is strongly Southern it its tone.

51st Regiment N. C. Troops.

The following private dispatch has been received here from an officer in the 51st Regiment N. C. Troops:

GOLDSBORO', N. C., Dec. 18, 1862.

We fought the enemy yesterday, and lost ten men killed and forty wounded, Lieut. Boykin, Co. K., was seriously wounded. W. P. Frink and N. Sole, from Columbus county, were killed.

Report of General Halleck—Lincoln's Commander-in-Chief.

General Halleck has made a report to the Federal Secretary of War, giving a detail of operations since his appointment to the chief command of the army, of which we present an abstract:

He states that he started on the 24th of July to visit the army of the Potomac to ascertain if there was a possibility of an advance upon Richmond from Harrison's Landing, and, if not, to form some plan of uniting the armies of Gen. Pope and Gen. McClellan, who was of the opinion that it would require 50,000 additional men to go on. Halleck replied that there could not possibly be sent more than 20,000. McClellan asked to consider the matter till morning, when he agreed to go on with that number. On Gen. Halleck's arrival home he received a dispatch saying that at least 35,000 would be required.

The report states that such reinforcements could not be sent without leaving Washington and Baltimore almost defenceless, and Halleck's order for the withdrawal of the Army of the Potomac was issued August 3d; a previous order having been given for the removal of the sick; and transports in vast numbers supplied; but that a protest was received from Gen. McClellan on the 5th, and that the order was not put in force for eleven days, the 14th. On the 1st orders were given to Gen. Burnside to embark at Newport News for Acquia Ceeek, who arrived there promptly on the night of the 3d.

A review of the movements before Washington is made. He says that a part of the army of the Potomac was ordered to the front from Alexandria, and that Gen. Cox was ordered to come by rail, via Washington, from Western Virginia, with the main portion of his force. Of Gen Pope's order on the 27th, to Gen Porter, to be at Bristow Station the next morning, he says, "for some unexplained reason, Porter, did not comply with the order, and his corps was not in the battles of the 28th and 27th," in which Gen. Pope "gained considerable ground," though the battles were not decisive.

Of the reinforcements from Alexandria embracing at length the whole Peninsular army, it is said "some of the corps moved with becoming activity; but the delay of others was neither creditable nor excusable." The soldiers actually engaged in those battles "fought with great bravery," but many thousands straggled away from their commands, and it is said that not a few voluntarily surrendered to the enemy, so as to be paroled as "prisoners of war" It is also added, "Had the army of the Potomac arrived a few days earlier, the rebel army could have been easily defeated, and perhaps destroyed."

The losses at South Mountain and Antietam are put at 1,742 killed; 8,066 wounded and missing—a total of 10,721.

The report states that the army rested on the North bank of the Potomac, near Sharpsburg, from the 17th of September until the 26th of October, and says that "the inactivity of so large an army in the face of a defeated foe, and during the most favorable season for rapid marches and a vigorous campaign, was a matter of great disappointment and regret."

Gen Halleck says he telegraphed McClellan Oct. 6, to cross the river. Gen. McClellan disapproved the plan of crossing South of Blue Ridge, but proposed to cross at Harper's Ferry and move on Winchester, but did not cross until October 26, and then at Berlin, the passage occupying till November 3. During this period Gen. McClellan stopped communicating with the Commander-in-Chief, addressing the President. On the 5th his removal was ordered.

From the Richmond Dispatch
Gen. Wingfield Scott.

We choose to call this defunct strategist by the name his parents bestowed upon him, not by his own affected substitution. His parents were highly estimable people, and named him after an old and respected Virginia family, to which probably he was related. He substituted a name perfectly *unique*, such as man, devil, nor beast, ever bore before him, we suspect—a name as full of affection as the feathers which go so far to the making up of his *tout ensemble*. However, let us not quarrel with a name.

At the commencement of this war the Yankees believed they had secured a mighty prize in winning over old "Fuss." When Col. Harcourt, in the midst of a snow storm, galloped into the village of Baskinridge and carried off Gen. Charles Lee, the British boasted that they had gotten possession of the "Palladium of America." Even so the Yankees thought when Scott sold himself—body and bones, soul and honor, fuss, feathers, affectation, rattle-snake stories and all—to the Northern despotism. They made a great mistake; but it was a natural mistake. There probably never existed so over rated a man. Even the very officers that had taken up the cause of the Confederate States had a high opinion and a great dread of the man. They had the same awe of him that a school boy entertains of his teacher. He had taught them, and knowing nothing else but what they had learned from him, they presumed, as a matter of course, that he must know everything. There had never been a war on a grand scale in the country, and they had never had an opportunity of seeing war on a grand scale abroad.

We can now look at the exploits of Gen. Scott through the medium of the mighty military transactions that have taken place within the last year, and truly they seem very diminutive. In the war of 1812 he was second in commond in the battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane—hard-fought engagements between some eight or ten regiment, the sum total of the forces on both sides—on neither occasion reaching ten thousand men. It does not appear from any account we have read, that there was any manœuvering—anything calculated to bring out any other quality of a General than stubborn courage. Yet his services in these little affairs made him, in the eyes of a people unused to war upon a large scale, a great General, and entitled him, in his own, to make an exhibition of himself at Paris, when it was occupied by the allied armies, in the midst of such men as Wellington, Blucher, Schartzenburg, the Archduke Charles, and all the Generals that had been engaged in the wars against Napoleon, and whose names resounded through the earth like the sound of a trumpet. The mortification which he experienced on finding that his name had never been heard in Europe is described by Vincent Nolte in his work, and is amusing enough. But in this country his pigmy exploits continued to be regarded as miracles of generalship, although he was but second in command, and caused him to be still looked upon as a great tactician. His Mexican campaign, undertaken after Gen. Taylor had already destroyed all the best troops of the Republic, and was ready, with only half the troops required by Scott, to march to the city of Mexico, further increased his fame. Yet what was it after all? One of the most powerful nations in the world, with inexhaustible supplies of money and munitions, was engaged in a war with a feeble and degenerate race, half-armed, half-clad, and half fed, with no money to pay soldiers, and no officers to discipline them Scott waited until Taylor had explored the way. He found that Taylor had beaten them in four great battles, in each of which they outnumbered him in the proportion of two to one, and in at least one of which they were five to his one. He discovered plainly that no advantage of numbers could enable them to beat the American troops. He saw that victory was sure, under any circumstances, and he thought the opportunity excellent for adding to his reputation without running any risk of impairing it. If Taylor had been reinforced after the battle of Buena Vista, he would have entered Mexico in two months. But, instead of reinforcing him, Scott had taken away nearly all his regulars before that battle to contribute to his own individual glory. He beat the Mexicans in every battle. How could he do otherwise. He had one of the finest armies in the world: they were an unwarlike rabble. He had everything in the shape of arms that the improvements of science had created.—They had old tower muck to condemned and sold as worthless, also has the flag of the Icenever they were fired, and honeycombed cannon that had been left there by the Spaniards. He had the best educated officers in the world; they had no officers that had received even the rudiments of a military education. His soldiers were, by a large majority, Anglo-Saxons; they a degenerate race, half Indian and half Spaniard. It would have been a miracle had he failed. Yet, for succeeding, he was cried up as the great General of his day. We never could believe this. Every person who ever conversed with him, represented him as the greatest fool in conversation they had ever seen, and we could not conceive it possible that a fool in conversation could be a great man in any respect.

Gen. Howell Cobb.—The Lake City Columbian, of the 11th, says: "This distinguished gentleman arrived at Tallahassee on Monday last, and, upon special request, addressed both branches of the General Assembly, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at 12 M., on Tuesday. His remarks were eloquent and to the point, and, we trust, will tend materially to encourage our citizens and inspire new hopes and energy in preparing to meet and repel the invader of our soil. We heartily welcome General Cobb to our State."

Over three hundred Indians have been convicted by the Military Commissioner, at the Lower Sioux Agency, as participants in the late horrible massacres, and condemned to be hung. Whether they live or die, rests with the authorities at Washington.

Advices from Minnesota represent that the people, *en masse*, are in favor of the execution of the three hundred Indians, as per "Pope's" order.

☞"When I forget my country" says Parson Brownlow in his late speech," may my God forget me!" "Forget you," cries old Hunks, "*He'll see you damned first!*"

The Legislature has elected Mr. Jonathan Worth, of Randolph, State Treasurer, over Daniel W. Courts, one of the oldest and best officers in the State. Mr. Courts' offence consists in having been an original secessionist. How long is the harmony of the State to be interrupted by this indecent partizan war upon men for opinion's sake? If the Legislature can find no more important and patriotic work to do, they had better adjourn and go home. From the eastern shores of the State the people are crying for deliverance from the barbarous wretches who are overrunning their country, and petitions to this end have been poured in upon the Legislature. That august body, however, have no time to devote to such *small matters*. What is the deliverance of the people from the hated presence and accursed tyranny of the Abolition army, compared with the importance of rewarding a *partizan* for past services! We can tell these gentlemen that their course is narrowly watched by the people, and that in some of their cases the verdict has already been made up. They have been weighed and found wanting. Their epitaph will be brief, but very significant: *He loved party better than country.—Asheville News.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

FROM GOLDSBORO'—OUR TROOPS RE-OCCUPIED KINSTON, &C.

GOLDSBORO', Dec. 17th, 1862.

Our troops re-occupied Kinston on Monday night, the Abolitionists evacuating and burning the bridge. Of Col. Mallet's regiment 15 have already come in. Five Company officers, Lieut Hill among them, are reported killed.

LATER FROM GOLDSBORO'.—HEAVY FIGHTING.—NEUSE RIVER BRIDGE BURNED.—ENEMY DRIVEN BACK, &C.

GOLDSBORO', Dec. 17th, 1862.

The battle raged furiously all day, on David Everett's farm and in that vicinity—the right wing of the Yankees extending nearly to Neuse river, about four miles hence.—Between two and three o'clock six Yankees, under cover of a fence, reached the railroad bridge and set it on fire, entirely consuming it. Five of the rascals were killed on the spot. Later in the day our forces gallantly repulsed an attempt of the enemy to cross the county bridge, and drove them from their position on the other side.

Our troops fought like veterans, and when firing ceased at dark, they had gallantly maintained their ground.

At the battle at White Hall, yesterday, the eleventh regiment, Col. Leventhorpe, had seven killed, twenty-three slightly and one mortally wounded. Lieut. Means, of Mecklenburg, was the only officer killed. The slaughter of the enemy is said to be heavy. Our boys drove them from their pieces like frightened turkeys. Our loss in the 31st N. C. Troops was slight.

LATER.—The enemy has been driven three miles from his position this evening.

THE BATTLE NEAR GOLDSBORO'—THE ABOLITIONISTS SKEDADDLED—THEIR DEPREDATIONS, &c.

GOLDSBORO', Dec. 18th, 1862.

The battle of yesterday resulted in the enemy taking the back track last night, for parts unknown. They are reported as having passed White Hall to-day, sixteen miles hence, on the Neuse river The greater part of yesterday was spent in an artillery duel, resulting in a very slight loss on our side. In the evening Gen. Cingman's brigade crossed the river, and by a masterly movement, caused the enemy to skedaddle, having lost less than thirty in killed and wounded—seven or eight only killed. The 52nd Regiment N. C troops suffered most, having lost about eighty killed and wounded, while charging one of the enemy's batteries across a field. This regiment behaved gallantly. A part of Gen. Davis' Mississippi brigade was on the field and behaved well. The Yankee hospital, near the battle field, gives evident signs of numbers of wounded among them. Four amputating tables were found. The Railroad for miles has been torn up, and the bridges destroyed. A fine mill, near the battle field, was burned, and numberless acts of murder and incendiaryism. It is reported that our entire loss in killed, wounded and missing, does not exceed two hundred. If the Yankees had given our forces battle to day, their chastisement would have been equal to their crimes. It appears they came only to burn, murder and destroy, and they have succeeded only too well, thus far. Fight, they dare not.

THE BATTLE NEAR GOLDSBORO.'

GOLDSBORO', Dec. 19th, 1862.

A reconnoisance last night, by a squadron of the third North Carolina Cavalry, under Capt. Carroway, found the enemy encamped about two miles below White Hall. Citizens represent them as scared, out of food and ammunition. A rumor on the streets this morning says that reinforcements have passed Kinston, on the South side of Neuse river, to succor their skeddling friends.

As the smoke of battle clears away, it reveals a considerable slaughter among the Yankees. At White Hall, on Tuesday, one hundred of their dead was left unburied on the field, and a pit one hundred yards long, filled with dead, has been found. Only three companies of the 59th North Carolina and the 11th North Carolina were engaged. Col. Ferrebee of the 59th, with eighteen men of the 11th, fought the enemy for several hours, until reinforced by three of his own Company, who were subsequently relieved by the 11th, Col. Leventhorpe, under the immortal Bethel flag, who ultimately drove them from their guns into the woods. The 31st North Carolina, Col. Jordan, was on the field, but with the exception of one Company, seems to have taken no part in the action.

THE DAMAGE TO THE W. & W. R R.

GOLDSBORO', Dec. 19th, 1862—3:20 P. M.

Col. Fremont, Chief Engineer on the Wilmington & Weldon R. R., has just arrived in town from Wilmington. He passed over the entire track to Neuse river on a hand car. He says that he can repair all the damages on the road in two days, and the bridge, over the Neuse river in six or 8 days. All quiet.

FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

RICHMOND, Dec. 17th, 1862.

Accounts from Fredericksburg represent that the Abolitionists thoroughly sacked the town before recrossing the river, and left their dead in the streets.

Two persons arrived from Martinsburg last night, say it was reported there when they left, that a serious row had occurred in New York upon the attempt to arrest John VanBuren. The report is not credited here.

NORTHERN NEWS—LOSS OF ABOLITION GENERALS.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 17th, 1862.

The Enquirer has Northern dates to the 15th inst. They acknowledge a desperate battle and heavy loss, though giving no numbers, save the loss of two hundred and fifteen in one division while crossing. They were engaged all night in removing their dead and wounded. General Bayard was killed, and Gens. Vinton, Kimball, Gibbons, and Caldwell, wounded; and Meagher, severely wounded; and the Irish brigade suffered terribly.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, says that we hope, as we believe, that the great and final struggle of the war is now going on; that Burnside will throw everything on the hazard, and expand every round of ammunition and every man on an honest and resolute effort to take Richmond, whatever may be the result.

ARRIVAL OF YANKEE PRISONERS.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 17th, 1862.

Between four and five hundred of the Fredericksburg prisoners arrived here this evening. It is reported that many stragglers were captured yesterday. It is believed in official quarters that the enemy's loss on Saturday was over fifteen thousand. Heaps of the slain were unburied on yesterday.

THE ABOLITION ARMY LEFT FREDERICKSBURG.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 17th, 1862.

Passengers by the train from Fredericksburg to-night brought no additional news. The Abolition army has entirely disappeared from the vicinity of the town. A vague rumor that they were marching down the north bank, in the direction of Port Royal, is not credited.

NORTHERN NEWS—THE ALABAMA AT MARTINIQUE.

RICHMOND, Dec. 17th, 1862.

The New York *Herald* of the 12th inst. says that the Federal loss in the battle near Fayetteville, Ark., was one thousand. Gen. Curtis claims a complete victory.

The news from Nashville indicates an immediate attack by the rebels, under Gen. Joe Johnson.

The Alabama ran into port at Martinique on the 17th November, after destroying two Yankee ships. The San Jacinto arrived the same day, and finding the Alabama in port, awaited her departure; but next day the Alabama got under weigh and escaped.

B. F. Flanders and —— Michael, unconditional Union men, have been elected to Congress in the First and Second Districts in Louisiana.

The accounts from Fredericksburg relate only to the crossing of the river and the bombardment of the town.

Gold closed at 132½; Exchange 146. Cotton 67 cents for middling.

The total vote in Louisiana was 3100 in the first district and 220 in the second. In eighteen hundred and fifty, the total vote was nearly 14,000.

The bill admitting Western Virginia into the Union has passed both Houses of Congress.

FROM FREDERICKLBURG—YANKEE DEPREDATIONS, &c.

RICHMOND, Dec. 18th, 1862.

The Yankees left large numbers of guns, knapsacks, and a quantity of ammunition, in Fredericksburg. They also left about six hundred of their dead in and about town.—Nearly every house was sacked and their contents wantonly destroyed. Every conceivable injury, that malice could suggest, was resorted to. In their retreat across the river they propped up dead bodies of their soldiers to represent pickets.

Mr. Yeatman, of Ky., offered a resolution in the Yankee Congress, that the process of emancipation recommended by Lincoln was not calculated to hasten the restoration power, and was an assumption of power dangerous to the perpetuity of free government. Laid on the table—94 to 55.

FROM FREDERICKSBURG—THE YANKEES RE-CROSSED THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

RICHMOND, Dec. 17th, 1862.

An official dispatch, received this morning from Headquarters near Fredericksburg, says that, as far as can be ascertained, the enemy has disappeared in our immediate front, and has re-crossed the Rappahannock. He may be meditating a passage at some other point.

FROM NORFOLK—EFFECTS OF BURNSIDE'S DEFEAT, &c.

PETERSBURG, Va., Dec. 17th, 1862.

A lady who left Norfolk on last Monday, says that Burnside's failure at Fredericksburg, produced a most stunning effect on the Yankees in Norfolk,—and that our people were greatly elated. The Yankee accounts say they were permitted to occupy Fredericksburg with but little opposition, but as soon as a large force got across, the rebel Gen. Lee opened upon them with two hundred and fifty pieces of artillery, while Stuart got partly in their rear and poured a murderous fire into the Union ranks. They say such havoc has not been seen since the war commenced. They report their loss in killed and wounded at more than 20,000.

There are rumors of heavy fighting all day near Kinston, N C, but no particulars. During last week reinforcements were constantly being sent to Suffolk. The report was that Petersburg was to be attacked from Suffolk, while another force was to be landed at City Point, under the protection of the iron-clads. Since Burnside's defeat at Fredericksburg, it is believed the programme has been changed.

PRESIDENT DAVIS.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 17th, 1862.

President Davis passed through Atlanta yesterday.

RAN THE BLOCKADE.—VALUABLE CARGO, &C.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 17th, 1862.

A large steamer has reached a Confederate port, with ten thousand blankets, a quantity of iron slabs for gunboat plating, and a valuable assorted cargo, principally on Government account.

By this arrival Nassau dates to the 13th inst., have been received. The Nassau *Guardian* announces the capture, by the Yankee gunboat Tioga, of the schooner Monsanch, loaded with salt and coffee. The Monsanch was captured within a mile of the shore and sent to Key West. The *Guardian* denounces the capture as an outrage in British waters.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 17th, 1862.

The steamer Herald arrived at a Confederate port to-day, with a valuable cargo.

Gen. T. R. Cobb's remains reached here to-day, and were received by a large escort of citizens and soldiers.

FROM VICKSBURG.—FEDERAL GUNBOAT DESTROYED, &C.

MOBILE, Dec. 17th, 1862.

A special despatch to the *Advertiser and Register*, dated Vicksburg, Dec. 16th, says that two of the enemy's gunboats went up the river on yesterday, and another left this morning. On Friday a Federal ram gunboat was destroyed on the Yazoo river by our torpedoes. On the 9th inst. the Federal transport Lake City, was captured at Carson's landing, on the Mississippi river, by Bowen's cavalry, with seventy-five thousand dollars in cash, and a fine lot of provisions and clothing.

GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 17th, 1862.

A dispatch from Columbia, to-day, announces that on the third ballot, Gen'l M. L. Bonham was elected Governor of South Carolina.

RATHER CENSATIONIST.

[Special dispatch to the Savannah Republican.]

SAVANNAH, GEO., Dec. 17th, 1862.

The Governor of Michigan has issued a proclamation, that if an armistice be not agreed to by the first of January, he will recall all the troops from that State.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

MOBILE Dec., 17th, 1862.

The Tribune learns from officers of the Mobile & Ohio R. R., that the train between Tupelo and Okalona was fired into on Monday evening by the Yankees, but nobody hurt. The Train proceeded on to Okalona, when the latter place was immediately evacuated, and everything removed to Egypt. Saltillo was taken on Monday morning, and Pontotoc below there, at eleven o'clock, by 2,500 of the enemy, which is said to be the advance of 9,000 who are making raids through that country. Shannon was attacked at 2 o'clock same day.

[Special to the Advertiser and Register.]

BRUTE BUTLER ISSUES ANOTHER PROCLAMATION.

MOBILE, Dec. 18th, 1862.

New Orleans dates of the 11th inst., have been received. The Beast Butler has issued the following order:

1st. All registered enemies of United States men and women, with their families, who desire to go within the lines not to return, will be allowed transportation, and personal clothing, not exceeding fifty dollars in value, for each adult.

2d. Captains of posts are ordered to allow no person to land from any vessel arriving at this port, until he or she shall have taken the oath of allegiance to the U. S. Officers in command of out posts are to strictly enforce this order.

General order No. 105 compels the same Cotton Brokers who published in the Cresent, in October, 1861, cards advising planters not to send produce to New Orleans to pay $28,300 for support of the poor of the city.

FROM TENNESSEE—THE ABOLITIONISTS EVACUATING NASHVILLE.

MOBILE, ALA., Dec. 19th, 1862.

A special dispatch to the *Advertiser & Register*, dated Murfreesboro', Dec. 18th, says that Andy Johnson has issued an order assessing the secession citizens of Nashville fifty thousand dollars, on the pretence of providing for the relief of the poor and suffering. Prisoners from Nashville report the enemy as gradually evacuating the city in the direction of Bowling Green. They are removing their heavy guns across the river. This movement is supposed to be with the object of reinforcing Grant's army.

Wm. H Polk died on the 13th inst.

From the Knoxville Register, Dec. 13.

Crime and Treason in East Tennessee—Duties of the Confederate Court.

The mountain fastnesses which encompass East Tennessee, which shall be held as the last stronghold of freedom, should the declared policy of exterminating the whole population of the South ever approach its consummation, are now filled with brigands, who have fled thither to escape conscription in the South, and at the North. The caves and cliffs and sequestered glens, the deep and narrow valleys and rugged mountain sides are secure retreats for those who, actuated by none of the emotions of patriotism, prefer a life of idleness and crime to participation in a struggle whose results effect forever the destinies of mankind.

Deserters from the army of Rosencranz, and fugitives from the despotism of Lincoln, in Kentucky, and those who would evade service in Southern armies, have found inaccessible retreats in the mountains of East Tennessee.

The investigation now being made by the Grand Jury of the Confederate Court will soon direct the attention of the whole country to the dangers, not only to East Tennessee, but to the whole South, which are accumulating in the mountain districts that environ us.

Not only is the manufacture of saltpetre, which is found everywhere through the mountains in exhaustless quantities, attended with great and increasing dangers; not only are the operatives in the lead mines deterred from the prosecution of their labors; not only are the neighborhaods of our exhaustless coal deposits, the retreats of mountain bandits, but we have been advised that through the facilities for concealment *which* there exist, the counties North of us, and even this city to some extent, are flooded with counterfeit Confederate notes.

With the progress of the winter, these evils will be rapidly augmented. Hunger and cold will render desperate, both the deluded victims of Unionism, and the cowards who skulk from the duties of patriotism in the inaccessible retreats of the Alleghany and Cumberland mountains. Counterfeiting will not be the only insufferable crime perpetrated. The suspension of operations in the nitre caves, and lead, iron and coal mines, will be the least of the losses which this people must endure unless every agency at the disposal of the Government be called into requisition to suppress, if it be impossible to eradicate, evils which have already assumed threatening, hideous proportions.

Not only must activity and energy be infused into the military authorities; not only must the mountain passes be scoured by our cavalry under trust-worthy officers, whose object is not to rob, plunder and destroy; not only must the officers whose duty it is to enforce the Conscript Act exercise renewed skill and energy, but the Confederate Court now in session in this city must not adjourn, till justice is done to some of the many confessed traitors, counterfeiters and criminals of all grades whose name already adorn the calendar of crime.

Crime stalks abroad in the mountains and valleys. Each fugitive from Conscription is a "deserter," and by the military code is punishable with death, and at once be becomes an outlaw, and soon a criminal in the eyes of the common law.

Let not the Confederate Court adjourn till its whole duty to East Tennessee and the South has been discharged.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The Independence of Nations.

All nations have a common interest in the principle of the *independence of nations*. Smaller nations support it, because they are weak, and are therefore liable to be overwhelmed or partitioned out by stronger nations. The larger nations support it, because it is the only principle on which the power of nations can exist. Let it be understood that there is nothing sacred in the independence of nations, and that nationalities are as shifting as the sands of the desert, and wars must be perpetual, and civilization itself come to an end. Power is the parent of all the useful arts, as war is the grand instrument of barbarism. Hence the Saviour is called the Prince of Peace, not merely because his doctrines inculcate peace, but because the elevated virtues of Christianity, and religion itself, must wear out of a people during pertetual wars. The power, the civilization, the material as well as the spiritual interests of all nations, therefore, require that the independence of nations should be a thing practically recognized and respected.

But nations cannot be perpetual. Decay is the law of nations, as of individuals. Nations dissever, and the people compoing them often form two or more nationalities. How are the nations of the world to carry out the principle of the independence of nations in such a condition of things? The answer of the laws of nations is, "that nation or people should be recognized as independent who are practically so." When a people have a fixed government over them, with laws enforced by a regularly organized magistracy, they are a people, and entitled to be recognized as such by all other nations. It is no objection to their recognition, that they are at war, and may be conquered. This may be the condition of any other nation. How would it comport with the principle of national independence, that the independence of a nation should be repudiated and denied, so soon as it enters into a war, which, in the opinion of other nations, will probably end in its subjugation? Whether this result will take place or not, must be a matter of speculation, until it does take place; and until it does take place, a contending nation has a right to be considered as one of the nations of the world.

Such is now the condition of the Confederate States of America. They are an independent people—just as much so as France was when beleaguered by the Allies in 1794 and 1813. Every one knows that it was distinctly proposed to annihilate the existence of France as a people. France might have been annihilated—Was the nationality of France, therefore, denied to her? When Victor Emanuel, a few years since, brought down the armies of Austria upon him, we hesitated not to say that Sardinia was in far greater danger of subjugation, by Austria, than the Confederate States are now by the United States. Was the nationality of Sardinia denied? Was the assessment of her danger? Sardinia had a right to save her from the power of Austria. The Confederate States have the aid of no other nation; but they are competent to their own salvation, though it shall cost time and much blood and treasure. Upon every principle of the laws of nations, they have a right to be recognised as one of the nations of the world. To recognise them is the duty of other nations, on the plain broad basis of National Equity.

American Affairs in Europe.

[From the London Times.]

We have come to the end of the second year of the great "war of the Union." Misery beyond conception has fallen on a large section of the people; the most flourishing portions have been laid waste; the bodies of tens of thousands of brave men are mouldering in pits and trenches, wherever there has been a camp or a battle field throughout the border States; a debt unascertained in amount, but known to be enormous, has been contracted, and must be paid or repudiated; and, above all, fiendish hatred has been engendered between two kindred communities, which, whatever the event of the war, must poison all social intercourse for years, perhaps generations to come. And what is the result?—Mr. Lincoln and his party have been dominant as no set of men ever were before in a land peopled by the English race. They have governed twenty millions of their country with a revolutionary freedom from the trammels of law. They have seized their political opponents, dragged them from their beds at the dead of night, hurried them off to military prisons, and kept them there for months without even informing them of their crime. They have not only suspended the *habeas corpus*, but insulted and threatened the highest judges in the Union, the legal interpreters of the Constitution. They have carried on war with a barbarity at which the world has stood amazed, destroying harbors, burning riverside towns, putting the inhabitants of captured places to hard labor, contrary to all the laws of war, and then wreaking a shameless vengeance on women. They have passed a confiscation act, to enable them to plunder their enemies, and they have forced on their Chief a proclamation which is to excite, if possible, an ignorant race to deeds of murder, lust, and rapine. And what is the result at the end